FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HIGHER RADIOACTIVITY LEVELS NOT HEALTH THREAT

LD031041 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 3 May 86

[Announcement of the Commission on the Protection of the Environment of the PSR of Albania" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 3 (ATA) -- It follows from the measurements made that on May 1 and 2, 1986, as a result of the explosion in the Soviet nuclear station in Chernobyl, near Kiev, that a growth of atmospheric radioactivity has been registered in the territory of our country. At present this level is not troublesome to the health of the people, meanwhile the situation continues to be followed with care by the specialised organs.

STEFANI SPEAKS AT MAY DAY PARADE IN TIRANA

AU021057 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 2 May 86

["In Steel Like Unity With the Party We Will Always March Onward on the Brilliant Road of Socialism -- Fiery Manifestation of the Working People of the Capital 'on the Road of Enver'" -- Comrade Ramiz Alia and the Other Party and State Leaders Attend" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 1 (ATA) -- Today in the context of the 45th anniversary of founding of the party and its 9th congress the Mayday celebration, the day of international solidarity of the working people was enthusiastically celebrated. The entire Albanian people expressed their ardent love and profound gratitude for the party, its founder and beloved and unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, the steel like unity round the party with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head and the determination to march always onward on the brilliant road of socialism.

Thousands upon thousands of people, veterans of war and labour, workers and cooperativists, intellecuals and militarymen, youngsters and Pioneers of Enver took part in the traditional Mayday parade in the Boulevard "Deshmorete Kombit." "On the road of Enver" was the device of the manifestation of the working people of the capital, the solemn oath of the people.

10.00 oclock. Those present in the boulevard burst out into powerful applauses and acclamations for our glorious party of labour, when Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and Comrades Adil Carcani, Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party Vangjel Cerrava, the first secretary of the district party committee Pirro Kondi, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government appear on the central tribune. Present on the tribune were also heroes of the people and socialist labour. Present were also the foreign trade unions delegations that have come in our country to attend the Mayday celebrations. Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The wind orchestra played the national anthem.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Party, the Council of Ministers and the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania, those present were greeted by Comrade Simon Stefani, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party.

Our people, he said among others, comes to this marked day more united than ever round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head. The April 27 elections to the People's Councils and people's courts were another brilliant manifestation of the great unity and the sound moral-political state of our people and country.

Inspired by the decisions of the 13th and 14th plenums of the Central Committee of the party, our working class, cooperativists, all the working people of Albania, determined to carry forward the brilliant and immortal deed of our beloved and unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, have been mobilised and are working enthusiastically to realise all the tasks of the state plan, to go to the 9th congress of our glorious party and the 45th anniversary of its founding with new successes.

Socialism, he said, has guaranteed the Albanian people of the freedom and independence, the new happy life, genuine democracy and of the sure happier future. The new five year plan opens great perspectives.

The turbulent international situations, he stressed, when the imperialist superpowers and world reaction are preparing and instigating new wars and aggressions against the peoples, are arrogantly trampling underfoot the freedom, independence and their national sovereignty we should enhance the revolutionary vigilance and cosolidate the militant readiness, to be always on the alert in defence of the socialist victories.

On occasion of May Day we convey our fraternal greetings to our Albanian brothers everywhere, to the friends and wellwishers of Socialist Albania, we greet the working class and all the peoples fighting for freedom and independence, for peace, democracy and social progress. We convey fraternal greetings to the Marxist-Leninist parties which are fighting against the capitalist exploitation, against modern revisionism, for the triumph of Marxism-Leninism and the revolution.

His speech was often punctuated by the ardent acclamations and applauses of the party.

A group of Pioneers of Enver mount the tribune and present Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other party and state leaders with bouquets of flowers. Comrade Ramiz Alia embraces them with love.

Admidst a joyful and enthusiastic atmosphere the parade begins. In front is our national flag, the triumphant flag in all the heroic battles of the people. Following it is a huge stream in which it is written, "Mayday." It is the 42nd Mayday in free Albania. The working class, the cooperativist peasantry and the entire working people of our country see to this celebration with more joys, with greater successes and victories, with a happier and prosperous life. For this flourished homeland fought and worked whole generations, for this homeland the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha did so much. A group of working people carry in their hands the portraits of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the heroic leader of the national liberation war and the architect of the new Socialist Albania. It is accompanied by a group of people who carry flags in their hands.

5,000 working people of the No. 3 region of the capital approach the tribune. They carry the portaits of Comrade Ramiz Alia and of the other party and state leaders. Amidst their enthusiasm, with the streamers and posters they carry in their hands they manifest their readiness and firm determination to march on the road of Enver Hoxha, in full unity round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head. Comrade Ramiz Alia salutes with love the working people. They see to [as received] this celebration proud of the successes they have attained in all the sectors.

The working people of No. 2 region pass by the tribune full of enthusiasm. In front of them are 600 miners. They come before the party and people chin up and chest out. They have carried into reality the word they have given, they extracted from the mines of Valias and Myshqeta 4.000 tons of coal over the four month plan.

The cooperativists and working people of agriculture approach the tribune. They manifest once again the determination to score ever greater victories. The figurative means reflect the achievements and the targets to be reached by the cooperativist peasantry in this jubilee year of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress.

The younger generation, patriotic and revolutionary, ready and worthy to carry forward the estafette [torch] the revolution approaches the tribune. They are students of the "Enver Hoxha" University of Tirana. The students and the pupils of the secondary schools wave the red carnations, the red and black banners and the ties of the volunteers. Amidst them is a huge portrait of Comrade Enver Hoxha. The enthusiasm of the youngsters is great.

The figurative means of this group give the idea that the greatest victory of Socialist Albania is the moulding of the new man, educated with the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha. Sportsmen of schools and of the sport clubs of the capital approach the tribune full of animation. A group of youngsters with flags is in the front of them. Other groups of sportsmen form letters which write "The 9th Congress of the Party." With their dynamic movements they create the nice tableau of the 9 party congresses.

Then, a machine with a streamer on which it is written "We Safeguard Our Victories" approaaches the tribune. Pupils, students, workers, soldiers are parading. Comrade Ramiz Alia salutes with the fist up. A joyous atmosphere is created later by the troupe of the ensemble of folk songs and dances.

Thousands of working people of No. 1 region of Tirana approach the tribune. The working people of the capital hail the proletariat and the peoples fighting for social and national liberation, against the imperialist superpowers and reaction.

The manifestation of the working people of the capital reaches its claimax when the pre-schoolers and Enver's Pioneers rush in front of the tribune. They create "the stars of Enver," with which they decorated the quarters, schools, squares and paths, these are nice and unforgettable moments. Comrade Ramiz Alia greets with a paternal love the happy children.

The manifestation of the working people of the capital "on the road of Enver" is over under the tune of "Internationale."

The parade was an expression of the great and boundless love for the party, unshakable determination to march always ahead on the road of socialism according to the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the steel unity round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, the faith and optimism for the sure and happier future of the homeland, the readiness to see to the 9th congress of the party and the 45th anniversary of its founding with greater victories and successes.

Mayday was celebrated with numerous activities also in other districts of the country. The working people organised rallies and manifestations in which cadres of the party and power in the districts attended. They expressed once more the profound gratitude for the brilliant deed of the unforgettable leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the determination to march triumphantly on the brilliant road of socialism, under the farsighted leadership of the party with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

NUMEROUS ACTIVITIES COMMEMORATE MARTYRS' DAY

Alia Address in Elbasan

AU060830 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 6 (ATA) -- Yesterday on the day of May 5, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, paid homage to the martyrs' graves of the district of Elbasan.

Thousands of people, veterans of war and labour, working people of work and production centers, youngsters and Envers Pioneers had gathered at the entrance of the cemetry and welcomed Comrade Ramiz Alia with love. Comrade Ramiz Alia was accompanied by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and Minister of Industry and Mining Comrade Hajredin Celiku as well as by the first secretary of the district party committee Xhemal Dymylja and by the chairman of the Executive Committee of the district People's Council Jovan Bardhi.

Comrade Ramiz Alia goes to the obelisk, which perpetuates the memory of those fallen. Here he lays a wreath on the inscription "Glory to the Martyrs -- Ramiz Alia".

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the comrades accompanying him stay in silence in front of the obelisk and honour with the fist up the unforgettable memory of the martyrs. During this ceremony the national anthem was played. Militarymen and Pioneers of Enver stand guards of honour.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia passes with the fist up before the martyrs' graves. Leaving, he again meets with the people who have come here and is seen off with love by them.

Yesterday before noon, Comrade Ramiz Alia and the persons accompanying him paid visits to the house of the martyr Fetah Ekmekciu and to the house of two martyrs, Abdyl and Haxhire Myzyri where he had warm chats. He departs seen off with love by the members of these families and of the other nearby families, for whom this day will remain unforgettable.

-- Cordial Meeting With Members of Martyrs' Families -

Yesterday too Comrade Ramiz Alia met with members of martyrs' families in one of the halls of the district party committee. Those present burst out into enthusiastic applauses where he entered the hall. Comrade Ramiz Alia meets with and cordially greets the mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters of those who laid down their lives for the happy life we are leading today.

Amidst the joy of those present, Comrade Ramiz Alia said:

I did not have the possibility to come to the homes of all. Therefore, I thought to gather here, all together.

May 5, said Comrade Ramiz Alia in this conversation, is a special day for our people. It is the martyrs day. Honouring the martyrs, the people swear that they will preserve their last will, to march onward on the road of happiness and prosperity opened by the party and Comrade Enver through the national liberation war.

The struggle, sacrifices and heroic acts of martyrs' of the homeland inspire us in our achievements. We bow and will always bow with profound veneration before the glorious deed of the martyrs. In this deed, in the national liberation war lie all our achievements, the present and the future. Every development, in whatever field, originates from this magnificent epopee, which our people inscribed with the blood of their sons and daughters.

The present and coming generations have and will always have great obligations towards the sacrifices of the martyrs', towards the national liberation war, towards the great deed of the party. In every May 5, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on, we also swear that we wil march on that road for which our martyrs fought and laid down their lives, that we will continue to march on that road indicated by the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The people of Elbasan, Comrade Ramiz Alia continued further, with the blood shed, and the numerous sacrifice they made during the war, honoured themselves, raised to a higher scale their militant traditions, inscribed gold pages in the history of Albania. Many important events which lie in the foundations of the history of the glorious national liberation war, of the party and the new peoples power are precisely linked with the name of Elbasan. The second national liberation conference and that of the General Council held their proceedings in the historic Labinot. They intensifeid the struggle of the people for freedom and socialism, and adopted important decisions for the future. In Labinot too the first national conference of the CPA held its proceedings and the General Staff of the National Liberation Army was created. In the legendary Shmil and Shpat, during winter operatio assisted by the people, the General Staff and our unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha were sheltered and broke the siege.

Even in the post liberation years, Comrade Ramiz Alia said further on, in the new conditions of the socialist construction, the people of Elbasan marched and march furtrher developing the traditions of war with good achievements in all the fields.

The party, said Comrade Ramiz Alia, has and will always take into consideration the expeirence accumulated during the national-liberation war. This war affirmed with an extraordinary force the decisive role of the militant unity of the people round the party to carry out every task. The unity of the people round the party is the greatest treasure we inherited from this war and which we have strengthened with every passing day in the work.

A brilliant manifestation of this unity were the April 27 elections. Through their free will and in the most democratic way our people unanimously voted for the candidates of the democratic front. This constitutes a magnificent political victory of our party and people and expressed their ardent desire to march loyally on the road of socialism, on the road of enver.

We will resolutely march on this road.

The chat of Comrade Ramiz Alia was often punctuated by applauses and acclamations for the party.

Leaders Visit Districts

AU060830 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Tirana May 6 (ATA) -- Yesterday on May 5, the martyrs' day, Comrade Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers and Comrades Rita Marko, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Prokop Murra paid visits to the families of the heroes of the people and martyrs in the capital.

Likewise, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the Peoples Assembly and government paid visits to the families of the heroes of the people and martyrs.

They were warmly welcomed and cordially talked with the members of their families, expressing the feelings of respect and the profound gratitude of the party and of the entire people for the immortal deed of the martyrs, who laid down their lives for the liberation of the homeland, the triumph of the peoples revolution, the happiness of the people and the prosperity of the socialist homeland.

A commemorative meeting was organised in the square in front of the martyrs' graves of the district of Shkodra.

The member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the district party committee Comrade Muho Asllani, the chairman of the general Council of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha and other comrades came here.

Homage was paid and wreaths were laid on the monument in the square of the martyrs' graves on behalf of the party committee, the Executive Committee of the district people's council, etc. Likewise, Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, chairman of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania laid a wreath.

Yesterday thousands of working people of the district of Fier went to the martyrs' graves of the war of the district to honour the memory of those fallen. Attending the meeting organised here was also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party andfirst secretary of the district party committee, Comrade Pali Miska and other cadres of the party, power organs and the mass organisations in the district.

Such activities devoted to May 5, the martyrs' day were also organised in all the districts of the country.

POLISARIO DELEGATION MEETS WITH ALIA

AU300822 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Tirana, April 30 (ATA) -- The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received the delegation of the Democratic Saharan Arab Republic, led by the member of the Political Bureau of the Polisario and minister of information of the Democratic Saharan Arab Republic, Brahim Hakim, on Apil 29.

Attending the reception were the secretary of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Xhorxhi Robo; the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj; the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani; and the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, Jorgo Melica.

In this occasion, the chairman of the delegation of the Democratic Saharan Arab Republic, Brahim Hakim, conveyed to Comrade Ramiz Alia the cordial greetings and a friendly message of the secretary general of Polisario Front and president of the Democratic Saharan Arab Republic, Mohamed 'Abd al-'Aziz. The reception passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Departs 30 Apr

AU011502 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 1 (ATA) -- The delegation of the Democratic Saharan Arab Republic, led by the member of the Political Bureau of the Polisario Front and minister of information of the Democratic Saharan Arab Republic, Brahim Hakim left our country on April 30. The delegation was seen off at the airport by the secretary of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, Xhoraxhi Robo, the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and friendly relations with Foreign Countries Joego Melica, the director of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Zeqi Ageolli, etc.

BRIEFS

THOMAI LEADS AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION -- A delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by the minister of agriculture, Themie Thomai, left for Turkey. It will take part in the 15th United Nations FAO Regional Conference on Europe to be held in Istanbul on 28 April-2 May. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0705 GMT 28 Apr 86]

IRAQI AMBASSADOR MEETS MALILE -- The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Reis Malile received the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania (Mamduh 'Abd al-Hamid), regarding the forthcoming presentation credentials to the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 29 Apr 86 AU]

TOKYO SUMMIT STAND ON TERRORISM, CHERNOBYL VIEWED

AU052131 Sofia BTA in English 1737 GMT 5 May 86

["High-Level Insinuations" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 5 (BTA) -- The leaders of seven key industrialized nations in the capitalist world gathered in Tokyo to discuss economic and financial problems, including a reform of the Western monetary system. But even though there are plenty of such problems, they busied themselves with something quite different. One of their earliest declarations, released today, treats impertinently of what it calls the problem of "international terrorism". Every soberminded person would subscribe to the ideas contained in the earlier parts of the declaration. It is all very well up to the point whereby Libya is alleged to be involved in sponsoring or supporting international terrorism. Needless to say, this involvement is entirely unsubstantiated, as it is impossible to substantiate, but obviously this wording suits best the U.S., a country which has upgraded terrorism to the status of a government policy. For what other definition than terrorism and banditry can be given to the recent brazen U.S. attack on Libya which resulted in civilian casualties? "Terrorism has no justification:, the declaration says, and we cannot but agree with this pronouncement. Still, this is all the more true about the state-sponsored terrorism practised by Washington.

It is quite inconceivable how an "effort to build a more stable and constructive relationship", as the Tokyo summit general political declaration puts it, can be reconciled with using the Chernobyl nuclear accident for the purpose of political insinuations. This provided a topic for another declaration by the seven, which, in general terms, recommends the procedures to be followed at an international level in the event of an accident such as the Chernobyl disaster. The writers of this declaration must have suddenly forgotten that this accident, the first of its kind in the Soviet Union, is not at all the first on the record of nuclear power engineering. The AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE reported that the number of nuclear accidents in the U.S. has increased dramatically over the last few years. In addition, the London OBSERVER has disclosed that on March 31 this year there was a serious -- and not at all harmless -- accident at the nuclear power plant in Dungeness, Kent, and that the authorities had tried to cover it up and only a number of inquiries have compelled them to release some sort of information on the case.

With so many nuclear accidents in the West, it is only natural to ask why the leaders of the seven have never before thought of raising this question at an "international level"? And, besides this, what connection can there possibly be between the West's monetay problems and anti-Soviet insinuations?

NATIONWIDE RADIATION MONITORING CONTINUES

AU051851 Sofia BTA in English 1732 GMT 5 May 86

["Announcement of the Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 5 (BTA) -- The Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy with the Council of Ministers announces:

Readings of the radiation level continue to be taken regularly. The network of measuring points has been reinforced and expanded, and it provides continuous information about the entire territory of the country.

In most counties there are no deviations from the normal average radiation levels, which range from 0.015 to 0.025 milliroentgens per hour for this country.

Radiation levels up to three times higher than normal have been measures in certain counties, but this increase is not dangerous for the population. Radiation is already dropping in the points where the increases have been observed.

All water sources in the country have been checked for radiation, and the water in them has yielded normal readings.

The overall radiation level indicates that public health is not endangered.

POLITBURO MEMBERS NOMINATED FOR ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

AU052027 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] The nominating campaign of candidates for the elections of the Ninth National Assembly continues throughout the country. At a preelection public meeting in Ruse Comrade Grisha Filipov was nominated candidate for the National Assembly elections. In Etropole Comrade Dobri Dzhurov was nominated. In Kurdzhali -- Comrade Yordan Yotov; in Blagoevgrad -- Comrade Milko Balev; in Burgas -- Comrade Ognyan Doynov; in Razgrad -- Comrade Pencho Kubadinski; in Plovdiv -- Comrade Petur Mladenov; in Tolbukin -- Comrade Petur Tanchev; and in Shumen -- Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov.

The participants in the meetings unanimously approved the nominations.

ZHIVKOV OPENS ANNUAL PLOVDIV SPRING FAIR

AU051126 Sofia DOMESTIC Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 5 May 86

[Excerpts] On 5 May in Plovdiv the Sixth International Consumer Goods Fair opened.

The Sixth International Consumer Goods Fair in Plovdiv was opened by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman:

[Begin Zhivkov recording] Dear comrades, dear guests,

First of all please allow me to greet you most cordially on the opening of the Plovdiv Spring Fair, and to fulfill the instruction to open the fair and wish success to our and the foreign exhibitors. Good luck! [end recording]

Afterwards Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the other officials, members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, other party and state leaders, economic figures, and chiefs of diplomatic missions and trade representations in Bulgaria reviewed the fair exposition. They also visited the Banner of Peace Pavillion which the Mladost economic trust is exhibiting all the modern goods related to children, sports, tourism, and leisure.

CYCLISTS TO ENTER KIEV RACE DESPITE 'PROPAGANDA'

LD051758 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 5 May 86

[Excerpts] The 39th Peace Race is due to start in an hour. Our reporters are already in Kiev and they were able to gather some information. Some doubts have arisen whether this year's Peace Race will commence at all due to the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. Our reporters Karel Malina and Milan Michalic report further details from Kiev:

This is all the work of licentious Western propaganda. They offer their listeners information mostly based on guesses. They simply do not believe or do not want to believe the words of the Soviet representatives. Obviously, as a result of this fierce hostile propaganda, Great Britain, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Holland, the United States, FRG, France, Yugoslavia, and Romania withdrew their participation.

The Peace Race of cyclists has overcome many obstacles since its beginning in 1948 which were the result of the unscrupulous Western propaganda. I believe this one will be overcome, too. For example, (Radovan Ford), who is a freshman in our team, left an hour ago with the rest of our representatives for an 80 km exercise round. When I asked him about his plans for this year he said:

[Begin recording] I want to do my best, for myself and for the collective because of the situation which has risen here and also to maintain the history of the Peace Race. [end recording]

The Czechoslovak cyclists trained this morning, then they had a massage and rested.

The weather in Kiev is cooler but on the whole good weather for sport. The city is very much looking forward to the Peace Race. Tens of thousands of Kiev's inhabitants greeted the participants in the race yesterday and today too.

ENERGY COMMISSION DISCUSSES FUEL, POWER PROBLEMS

LD052214 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] In Prague today, Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle chaired a meeting of the federal government's Energy Commission which discussed, among other things, the supply of fuel and power to the national economy and the population. They praised fuel supplies last winter, but in some districts the supply of graded coal to the population was not smooth due to extremely high consumption at the beginning of last year when the weather was particularly cold. There is still a shortage of graded coal now. The mines contain ever smaller amounts of this valuable fuel and therefore the commission emphasized that boilers in larger enterprises should be updated and made ready to burn poorer quality fuel. The supply of electric power is much better and hopefully it will remain so in the future too. However, the overhaul of big power stations must be speeded up. This is particularly true of Pocerady, Prunerov, and Ledvice where work has slowed down because of delayed supplies of materials and spare parts from machinery producing enterprises.

The commission also discussed the gradual improvement of street lighting in Czechsolovak cities and villages. It is necessary to replace street lamps with new ones with low power consumption and to update lighting systems.

BORDER GUARD ATTACKED; ASSAILANT FLEES TO FRG

LD021724 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1433 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 2 May (ADN) -- On 1 May 1986 in the neighborhood of Heldenburg (Suhl Bezirk) a serious attack was carried out on the GDR state border. During his responsible service to defend the GDR state border, a member of the GDR border troops, Sergeant Frank Quickert was critically injured.

The culprit fled into the FRG. A request for the arrest and extradition of the fugitive culprit is being made by the GDR state prosecutor general to the responsible organs of the FRG

FRG MEDIA HAVING 'FIELD DAY' WITH CHERNOBYL

LD052316 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 5 May 86

[Talk by Hans-Guenter Moerike: "Facts and What To Make of Them"]

[Text] The accident in the Chernobyl nuclear power station and its tragic consequences for the people employed there is a fact. The readings of radiation measurements are another fact. According to the FRG Nuclear Research Center in Karlsruhe, the radioactivity level poses no health danger. Yet media in the FRG, of all countries, are having a field day. Their motives are obvious. BILD newspaper is once again serving up horror stories as ordered. Banner headlines are the order of the day: Atom Dust -- Fresh Danger; Children's Playgrounds Contaminated; or Mothers, Shower Your Kids.

It conjures up apocalyptic visions against its better knowledge yet well knows what impact its enlightenment will have. Its main purpose is to project the Russians as the power of evil, a sinister menace looming on the horizon. Crop Losses in Prospect; Fear of Poison Rain; Vegetables May be Contaminated; and other horrific reports round out the picture. The gutter press like BILD quote from each other, hoping perhaps to enhance their credibility. They run all this under the headline of Nuclear Catastrophe and want to send chills up your spine. The very mention of Moscow is meant to frighten BILD readers. East is to imply danger from the East. Now the East wind has joined this verbiage.

With such monumental horrors, who will read the small print? The only outdoor danger just now is to get sunburned, replies a scientist, bursting that propaganda soap bubble, a spray of mist intended to hide the real threat to mankind: the U.S. "star wars" plans and Washington's various arms programs for implementing them.

Noisy but feigned indignation and synthetically manufactured fear are to make people forget the real threats to mankind. They are to repress recollection of the very concrete, verifiable, and clearly phased Soviet ideas to rid the world of weapons. Today's real dangers come from the Nevada nuclear tests, intended to enable the United States to develop new and still more dangerous types of weapons. The Soviets remain ready to abstain from such tests on the basis of reciprocity. That is worth remembering when security is under discussion; worldwide safety is for everyone.

COMMENTARY ON FRG AGREEMENT TO SDI PARTICIPATION

AU051951 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Apr 86 p 2

[Stephan Supranowitz article: "What the U.S.-FRG Secret SDI Agreements Mean; Justified Warnings to Which a Deaf Ear Was Turned; FRG Participation in Space Armament Leads to Serious Consequences"]

[Text] By integrating the FRG into the "star wars" program the military-industrial complex of the United States has achieved an important coup. The conclusion of agreements on the FRG's participation in the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) has great advantages for those who want to carry the arms race into space. The FRG and its citizens, however, are harmed by being chained to a project which threatens to radically exacerbate the international situation.

In the meantime the world has for quite some time found out that SDI does not, as the "star wars" prophets assert, serve to eliminate the threat of war, but, quite to the contrary, it drastically increases the danger of a nuclear inferno. The strategists of the policy of confrontation and arms buildup want to get a "shield" in order to then be able -- as they erroneously hope -- to make a nuclear strike without any risks.

All this is known. Also known is the declaration by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of 15 January 1986, which contains the constructive, comprehensive 3-stage disarmament program up to the end of the century. This program corresponds -- in contrast to SDI -- to the objective set down in the joint statement by Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan at the Geneva summit, "to prevent an arms race in space and to halt it on earth, to limit and reduce nuclear armament, and to consolidate strategic stabilization."

The great approving echo received by the Soviet proposals, which open up the thrilling prospect of peaceful cooperation for mankind, and the deep consternation about the Pentagon's plans for space armament have pushed the "star warriors" worldwide into isolation. Thus it was a welcome relief for them when after Great Britain, the FRG was also successfully bound to the SDI program on a contract basis. But the contracts with the FRG give the U.S. military-industrial complex further long-term advantages. They enable it to make use of the FRG's considerable economic and scientific-technical potential for its space arms projects. At the same time they put an effective instrument into U.S. hands with which to control its economic competitor, the FRG, in international markets, in order to tie the FRG to its apron strings and restrain it.

All this was at first denied by Bonn. Since the SDI agreements were concluded as secret contracts and not published, even the Bundestag deputies were not told what Pentagon chief Weinberger had negotiated with Chancellor Kohl and what Economic Minister Bangemann had then signed in Washington. In the meantime the agreements and the pertaining correspondence have been brought to light by publications in the Cologne daily EXPRESS. Now the people in the FRG are able to form an opinion -- although other media did not publish the text of the agreements -- of what the Bonn government let itself get mixed up in despite all warnings.

In the joint agreement of principles the FRG is obligated to "increased cooperation in the application and implementation of agreed restrictions concerning the export to prohibited destinations of sensitive technologies that concern their joint security." It is requested to "strictly apply and enforce effective steps for the further strengthening of protective measures for sensitive technology enterprises and existing laws and other legal stipulations in this field."

In this connection the FRG Government is ordered "to inform the other government in advance about important decisions and actions that touch upon the other government's essential interests."

In the second secret contract, the agreement on the FRG's participation in SDI, the FRG Government is ordered in Section 7.1 "to take all necessary and appropriate steps to prevent such illegal transfer of sensitive SDI technology to prohibited destinations." As the chapter "Rights to Intellectual Property and Use of Information" states in Section 8.3.2, "such contractual agreements normally demand that the U.S. Government receives unlimited rights to the technical data and computer software produced within the framework of the SDI contracts." In all decisive questions the United States receives an unlimited leading position. In the case of foreground information the U.S. Defense Department has the right to make a final classification of technical data and computer software that have to be kept secret. The U.S. Government then also decides -- according to Section 8.3.3. of the secret contract -- about the utilization of results from nonclassified research projects in the field of SDI technologies for nonmilitary purposes.

In the pertaining correspondence with U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Richard Perle, the FRG Ministry of Economy commits itself to, among other things, the following: "In detail, we intend to introduce a permit process for certain groups of foreign citizens concerning the sale of prohibited goods and technologies." And: "We will also request improvements of the stipulations concerning the regulation of transit business with prohibited goods. Furthermore, talks were started with the responsible authorities to increase penalties for violations of the export control laws."

These are some of the most important stipulations with which the U.S. military-industrial complex integrates the FRG into the "star wars" program. After a reading of them, that which was feared before the texts were published becomes clear:

1. The FRG is playing an active part in the Pentagon's military programs for developing space weapons and thus in the fateful extension of the arms race into space.

2. The FRG Government is abdicating in favor of the U.S. Defense Department its sovereign rights in crucial areas of science, technology, and production, including its rights to intellectual property.

3. With regard to cooperation with other states, the United States places restrictions on the FRG which are all the more heavy because they affect virtually all technologies and products which naturally play an important role in the export structure of such a developed country.

4. The secret U.S.-FRG accords are at variance with international law in the field of international trade, which calls for liberalism and is aimed against protectionism and embargo measures (e.g. the UN Resolution on the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States; General Agreements on Customs Duties and Trade Policy).

5. The FRG accepts obligations under international law which are deliberately formulated in vague terms and allow wide interpretation.

6. With the further increases in the military budgets of imperialist states which they necessarily bring, the U.S.-FRG secret SDI agreements are a new blow to the developing countries and further squander funds that are urgently needed for the fight against underdevelopment, hunger, disease, and ignorance.

7. In another serious violation of international law, the first secret agreement contains the clause: "This Joint Agreement of Principles is also valid for the Berlin Land." This is in flagrant contradiction to the Quadripartite Agreement, according to which, as is known, West Berlin is not a part of the FRG and must not be governed by it.

After all that, it is really astonishing that responsible FRG politicians are still trying to give the impression that the conclusion of the secret contracts with the United States has not changed anything at all. There is no doubt that the present Bonn government is fully responsible for concluding the SDI agreements and thus for the present worsening of the situation caused by them, and for all serious consequences that are still to occur. This is not essentially changed by the fact that some former contracts between the FRG and the United States that have now been incorporated into the agreements as principles date back to the term of office of FRG Chancellor Schmidt.

Now, after the publication of the secret contracts, it is absolutely clear to everybody how justified the many warnings to the Bonn government from inside the FRG and from abroad were; these warnings were addressed to it before the conclusion of the agreements. It is also clear how right the feelings of the majority of the FRG citizens were who had opposed participation in SDI. In the interest of peace and a beneficial development of the relations between the two German states, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in a letter to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, had also referred in time to the fateful consequences that such a step must necessarily have. All these warnings were ignored.

The problem of the FRG's participation in the U.S. space armament program was dealt with at the 11th SED Congress in view of the unavoidable effects on East-West relations. Referring to the lack of signs of U.S. readiness to embark upon the path of nuclear disarmament, and to renounce nuclear tests and the SDI, Erich Honecker stated in the Central Committee report: "The FRG Government supports this destructive policy, which makes its relations with the socialist countries, including the GDR, complicated and damages the interests of security and cooperation in Europe." Concerning West Berlin he emphatically warned against testing how much strain can be put on the Quadripartite Agreement, which has proved its worth in life, last but not least for the benefit of the West Berliners.

At the meeting between SED leaders and the CPSU delegation after the party congress, the FRG's participation in SDI was also discussed. After all, the extension of the arms race into space is mainly directed at the Soveit Union, the GDR, and the other socialist states, but of course also against the FRG itself, and against all other countries in the world. It was stressed at the meeting that the FRG policy is unfortunately not following the direction toward consolidating peace and peaceful cooperation. But the participants of the meeting also expressed their conviction that "the situation on the European continent could be considerably improved if such a large state as the FRG really were to embark upon the path of detente and the establishment of good-neighborly relations."

The joint statement by Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl on 12 March 1985 that war must never again emanate from German soil, but only peace, is diametrically opposed to the FRG's participation in SDI. The GDR not only has a right, but also a duty to urge the FRG Government to turn back from the fateful path upon which it has entered under pressure from the U.S. military-industrial complex and against the national interests of the FRG. The GDR, which has always acted in accordance with this historic obligation, will continue to do this in the future. It will work together with all forces for peace on earth and in space, for the great ideal of a world without weapons and force, together with all those who want the same.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 11TH SED CONGRESS

Agenda Announced

AU291415 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Agenda

1 Opening and Constitution of the 11th SED Congress
Comrade Horst Sindermann

2 Report of the SED Central Committee to the 11th SED Congress
Rapporteur: Comrade Erich Honecker

3 Report of the Central SED Auditing Commission
Rapporteur: Comrade Kurt Seibt

4 Discussion

5 Resolution

6 Directive of the 11th SED Congress on the 5-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the GDR in The Years 1986-90
Rapporteur: Comrade Willi Stoph

7 Discussion

8 Resolution

9 Election of the leading party organs

Eberlein Addresses Congress

AU301359 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 86 pp 5-6

[Speech given by "Werner Eberlein, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk leadership" at the 11th SED Congress in East Berlin on 19 April]

[Text] Dear comrades:

The Magdeburg delegation -- every single one of us -- is proud to participate in this significant party congress, which sets the stage for the further purposeful socialist development of our GDR well into the next millenium. This is expressed in the Central Committee report, which we fully endorse, and in the directive for the 5-year plan.

Our party congress does important work in order to ensure a life of peace, social safety, and with a secure future for the older as well as the younger generation. To this end we want to contribute as much as possible and therefore we have not come to our capital with empty hands. At the same time we are strongly determined to gain strength and equipment from the rich experiences of the party congress in order to reach in real life the great objectives set here.

We fully support Comrade Erich Honecker's assertion and underpin it with our own experiences, that party and people live up to all demands of the time in close togetherness. Here the focal point is the implementation of the party's economic strategy.

One basic condition for its implementation is the even closer linking of science with production and of production with science. This requires material-technical preconditions, and most of all, dedicated cadres with a good education, young workers, and engineers, who tackle the high demands of our time with creativity and initiative. Thousands of heroes of daily life, who, with firm trust in our party's policy, are ready to do their best day after day to implement the policy for the welfare of the people, our children, and grandchildren.

One of them is Comrade Hans-Juergen Schoenekaes, former youth brigade leader in the "Georgi Dimitroff" VEB and today master-workman and delegate to our 11th party congress. "Johann", as his friends and we call him, has taken the motto "None is victorious without the other!" As his own in his "7 October" collective and has therefore cared in a particularly intensive way for the young workers who still have some difficulties in daily achieving top performances in top quality. His collective has made progress, his achievements have been something to be proud of. Still, "Johann" Schoenekaes asked himself: Is this really the best we can achieve for the 11th party congress? Is our share really enough to create the solid foundation for the far-reaching decisions of the party congress and to further increase the GDR's weight in the international arena?

He did not know that more than 30,000 work collectives in the bezirk would react to these publicly asked questions by considering their standpoint in a critical and self-critical way and starting new initiatives under the motto "from us for the 11th party congress" to implement the plan of science and technology, to save material, and to reduce costs. All these contributions are typical for thousands of workers, cooperative peasants, and engineers, and are the "golden asset" that characterizes our daily life and makes possible our further development. This enormous number of workers initiatives was able to thrive only in a garden prepared by the party organizations. Comrade Ruge has already explained this.

This good garden that we have is the firm trust in our party's policy, is the open-minded atmosphere characterized by the awareness of responsibility, comradely cooperation within and among the collectives, intolerance toward deficiencies, and the willingness to learn from the best examples.

The fruits that are thus growing are manifold. They are part of the more than 35,000 proposals, suggestions, and critical remarks that were submitted during the individual talks and party elections, which we have listed and are now conscientiously dealing with. But they are also part of the tens of thousands of proposals for the plan discussion and of the manifold expressions of opinion during the comprehensive popular discussion in preparation for the People's Chamber elections and the bezirk assembly elections. Of course, they are also part of the numerous initiatives that are increasingly directed at utilizing key technologies, applying microprocessors, computers, and robots, as well as making use of biotechnologies.

In the socialist competition organized by the trade unions, our bezirk has been able to make considerable progress over the past 5 years. Net production rose by almost 60 percent, mainly due to the reduction of production input. Today double-digit growth rates in performance-determining targets are no longer an exception; they are mainly achieved by raising labor productivity. If we bring all this to a common denominator we can only say one thing: Hats off to the working people, who enter new areas often under complicated conditions and master difficulties with indomitable energy!

Nothing has been achieved on its own. Everything is based on the industrious and imaginative work of the working people, on their elan, their dedication. (strong applause). The good results also include the further government of working and living conditions. This is shown above all by the fact that since the eighth party congress housing conditions have been decisively improved for one out of two citizens of the bezirk. Real income has been considerably increased.

In order to be able to continue this positive development, we need, above all, peace. The words of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev were, therefore, right after our own heart when, at our party congress, he scourged the warmongers and their accomplices and appealed to joint responsibility for life on earth. His hand, offered for new serious peace negotiations, is also our hand. (long-lasting strong applause) Those who reject or evade this offer at present put themselves at the pillory.

The Communists and working people of the Magdeburg Bezirk are ready to support the course of peace and progress with high performances. This is also shown by the achievements accomplished since the beginning of the year. The growth targets have been overfulfilled, planned net production has been exceeded by 2 and 1/2 days' work. Other important positions, such as industrial goods production, finished goods for the population, production in the construction sector, housing construction, and state procurement in animal products have also been overfulfilled. It is a characteristic of the path we have covered when we can say today that during the 3 months before the party congress the same amount was produced as during 6 months in 1971.

But we also know our deficiencies and weak points, and we know that more stable foundations for fulfilling the great export tasks must be created and that costs must be further reduced. We know that it is precisely the uncompromising approach to existing weaknesses which makes us capable of tapping the potentials we need to reach our high objectives.

Again and again party work confirms: Increasing understanding for sociopolitical connections, political steadfastness, discipline, dedication, and actions for highest-possible economic activity are developing -- based on concrete ideopolitical work in close affinity to the masses -- to the same degree as the demands of national economy are increasing. It becomes more and more noticeable that the communists are putting themselves in the lead of the struggle and are better and better living up to their effect as an example.

This is shown by the approach in the combines, enterprises, and scientific institutions, for which one can give numerous examples, particularly from the party congress projects:

-- The Karl-Marx workers who are successfully mastering the complicated process of the development and production of instruments for nuclear power plants;

-- The Thaelmann workers who, together with the "Otto von Guericke" Technical College, have developed and put into service a new generation of microelectronically controlled stranding machines;

-- The Liebknecht workers who, for the first time in the GDR, have put into service a computer-assisted electric furnace smelting plant, which makes it possible to save considerable amounts of high-grade smelting coke and energy and makes hard physical work unnecessary. For quite some time we were standing in the rain, so to speak, together with the Liebknecht workers -- firmly determined to bring about lasting nice weather in the combine. We think that the solution does not only involve this combine but the general consistent utilization of scientific-technological progress.

In order to implement the key technologies, particularly in the field of scientific-technological production preparation and control, the Thaelmann combine organized an above-average growth in the application of electronic data processing, mainly focusing on computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacture technology. In preparation for our party congress the existent data processing capacities were increased 15-fold, and by the end of the year they will be raised another five times above today's level. The number of computer-assisted video workstations will be raised from today's 200 to 500 by the end of the year. Productivity increases of 300 percent in the field of construction and of 500 percent in programming, as well as a reduction of time concerning the treatment of certain stages within the process of production preparation such as the stage of scientific-technological calculations or that of automated processing records, from weeks and months to hours and days are now being introduced on a wide scale.

The bezirk leadership considers the creation of preconditions for introducing key technologies mainly as a demand on the work with the cadres. We have therefore given top priority to measures of qualification and advanced training and thus utilized the potentials of the combines, the Chamber of Technology, the "Otto von Guericke" Technical College, the Research, Development and Rationalization VEB of heavy machinery and installation construction, the data processing center, and the Robotron sales. The comrades in the combines link the creation of an intellectual lead for the application and efficient utilization of the key techologies with the building-up of their own capacities for the development and application of microelectronics, while taking into consideration their specific responsibility for products and processes.

Important performance reserves have been tapped by using a standard value memory -- a difficult term, but very effective, (laughter) which lives up to the international level. This central information center, which was created by our combines of heavy machinery and installation construction in close cooperation with scientific institutions, in particular the "Otto von Guericke" Technical College and the Research, Development, and Rationalization VEB, offers a wide range of performances. In this way 75 percent of the working hours plans used in the metal processing industry for the production of cutting parts have been influenced positively. Savings to date amount to about 1.9 million hours.

In the implementation of our party's economic strategy the bezirk leadership is concentrating its political leadership activity on investment projects that are highly important for the national economy. In the Magdeburg special construction combine, a new giant cooling tower has been developed in close cooperation with scientific institutions for the construction of nuclear power plants, which constitutes a top achievement concerning construction technology and the input-output ratio. Compared with cooling towers constructed up to now it has twice their capacity and totally new dimensions, with a base corresponding to that of a soccer field and a height of 150 meters. At the large construction site, such communists as Comrade Walter Tuchen from the Magdeburg special construction combine motivate the working people to start new initiatives to utilize the new technical processes and the new technologies.

Comrade delegates, dear guests!

The communists and working people of the bezirk's agricultural enterprises, too, can show you a succecssful balance sheet. But they proceed from the premise that with 48.1 decitons of grain and with 54.4 decitons of grain equivalent units per hectare of usable land there are still some reserves to be tapped. This is demonstrated by the achievements of some enterprises whose delegates are here among us. There is, for instance Comrade Max Exner from the Schwaneberg state farm, who can show us an average yield of 80.6 decitons of winter grain, and on the best plots even a yield of 100 decitons. (strong applause).

Or Comrade Wolfgang Gebauer from Harsleben with an average potato yield of 413 dictions per hectare in his LPG; Comrade Dieter Scheithauer from the Querstedt LPG, whose collective reached an average of 51.2 decitons of winter rye on light old Marsh soils, and Comrade Fritz Schumann from the Wanzleben Agricultural Industry Association, where the records show a Kreis average of more than 400 decitons of beets per hectare. (strong applause) These are indeed figures we had not dared to dream of some years ago.

As one can see, our delegates from crop and animal production have also come with important results to our party congress. But also the working people who stayed at home are giving their best. In spite of the weather that is not cooperating with the party congress almost 80 percent of spring grain has been sown, and potatoes and beets have been planted on more than 15,000 hectares -- much too little, but at least something -- (laughter) and more than two thirds of the agricultural area has been fertilized. But today the cooperative peasant is no longer helpless against nature. We also get help from the pilots of the Soviet agricultural planes and to them goes a cord'al "spasibo." (strong applause) In order to tap still unused reserves the bezirk leadership supports the public exchange of opinion of the "Club of the Sixties" in wheat production and of the "Club of the Fifties" in rye production so that the example of the best achievements gives even stronger stimulis to overcome the unjustified differences in production.

Thus, everyone of us feels encouraged and touched and our answer is: Yes, this is our party congress, a party congress of action, and it is our very own task to work to fulfill every single item of its decisions. This we pledge here before our party's highest forum! (long-standing strong applause)

SRV's Chu Huy Man Speaks

AU301402 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 86 p 7

[Address by Chu Huy Man, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam and deputy chairman of the SRV State Council, at the 11th SED Congress in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin on 19 April]

[Text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, dear comrades of the Presidium, dear comrades: On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] and the Vietnamese people we convey the most cordial greetings to the SED Central Committee, all delegates of the 11th party congress as well as to all communists, the workers class, and the working people of the GDR. (strong applause)

The 11th SED Congress is an important event in the political life of the GDR Communists, workers class, and the working people.

On this party congress Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, outstanding leading personality of the GDR people, and outstanding politician of the international communist and workers movement, presented a very significant, theoretically and practically valuable report summarizing the impressive and universal achievements and experiences in building and improving the developed socialist society in the GDR. The report sets extraordinarily great socioeconomic tasks for the 1968-90 period and gives the orientation for socioeconomic development up to the year 2000 in order to firmly advance the GDR in implementing promising prospects.

Dear comrades, in the past 40 years the SED has proved to be an outstanding organizer of all successes of the GDR people under the victorious banner of Marxism-Leninism.

Under the leadership of the SED, the GDR working class and people, continuing the glorious revolutionary traditions of the German workers movement, have achieved extraordinarily great successes in firm alliance and close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community, have reliably defended the revolutionary achievements, and have brought the country to new heights in economic and social development. These excellent successes and the Leninist peace policy of the SED are a significant contribution to consolidating the strength of the socialist community, and to strengthening peace and security in Europe and in the world; they contribute to consolidating the struggle of the people of the world for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

Just like you, dear comrades, the CPV notes with great pleasure that the socialist world system, whose main force is the Soviet Union, is today stronger then ever before. The 27th CPSU Congress that was convened on 25 February was an event of great historic significance that has a constantly growing influence, not only in the Soviet Union, but on all continents.

Although today mankind faces the danger of a nuclear inferno conjured up by imperialism, the peace forces, on the other hand, are stronger than ever before and are able to prevent a devastating war. We think that the struggle for world peace, for a world without nuclear arms and other mass destruction means, the struggle for equal cooperation among people is a task of first priority for all peoples. In this spirit, our party fully supports the peace strategy and the initiatives of the Soviet Union, in particular the 3-step plan for the complete elimination of nuclear arms that is contained in the 15 January 1986 declaration of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Sergevich Gorbachev. Our party welcomes the peace initiatives of the fraternal socialist countries, among them the initiative of the GDR and the CSSR to transform central Europe into a zone free of chemical and nuclear weapons, and it highly appreciates them.

Filled with resentment, we most resolutely condemn the aggressive actions of U.S. imperialism against Libya, a sovereign state, and declare our full solidarity with the just struggle of the Libyan people to defend their independence and freedom. (strong applause)

Dear comrades, since the complete liberation of our country our party has set two strategic tasks: to build socialism and to defend the socialist home country. Significant successes have been and are being achieved in this glorious revolutionary cause. At present our party is concentrating on preparing its sixth party congress. The forthcoming party congress will evaluate the situation in all fields over the past period, lay down the targets of socioeconomic development in the 1986-1990 period, and give an orientation for the subsequent years. Our party is deeply convinced that the successful implementation of these socioeconomic tasks cannot be separated from the solidarity and universal cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, the GDR, and the other fraternal socialist countries.

Comrades, allow me to express from this rostrum the heartfelt thanks of the CPV and the Vietnamese people to the party and the fraternal people of the GDR for the great help and support in the spirit of socialist internationalism which you granted the Vietnamese people in their struggle for independence and freedom, and which you are granting them today in building and defending their socialist home country (strong applause)

We wish the 11th SED Congress successful deliberations and great results.

May the militant solidarity, fraternal friendship, and universal cooperation between the parties and peoples of the SRV and the GDR further strengthen and develop!

Long live peace and socialism!

Nicaragua's Ruiz Speaks

AU300508 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Apr 86 pp 4-5

["Speech by Henry Ruiz, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN)" given at the 11th SED Congress in East Berlin on 20 April]

[Text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, dear comrades of the Presidium, distinguished delegates and guests:

The 11th SED Congress is surrounded by historic anniversaries and they characterize its spirit. Thaelmann, the party congress, the SED, the long-term plan, and the determined struggle for peace convey trust and belief in the future.

On behalf of the FSLN and its National Directorate we convey our greetings, which are borne by Sandinist pride and revolutionary loyalty, to the GDR, which has become a great historic power due to its profound transformations. Our respect and admiration go to the comrades of the party, to you, Comrade Honecker, and to the people of the GDR. [strong applause]

Comrades, with an ethical outlook and the strength generated by our tireless and heroic struggle against a merciless aggression, with the steadfastness resulting from our revolutionary ideas, which are characterized by the certainty of a future of peace and progress for mankind, we welcome and support all initiatives that are taken to alleviate the tensions of the international situation.

It was correctly voted that the struggle for peace is the most important task of mankind. No sensible man can say that in all all-out nuclear war there would be a victor. Nicaragua welcomes and supports with great emphasis the Soviet disarmament initiatives, particularly the far-reaching proposals put forth by Comrade Mikhail Gorbahev in January. (strong applause) These are proposals containing sincere solidarity with the peoples who are struggling against backwardness and misery, proposals that require us to use the financial resources released by renouncing the enormous production of destruction means to pay the foreign debts of the developing countries and aid the development of the peoples.

It is logical to applaud and to determinedly support the new Soviet proposals that were presented from this party congress platform. Nicaragua affirms its position and emphatically supports these proposals.

Comrades, the present U.S. Administration is stubbornly creating new hotbeds of tension. It obstinately forces ahead the arms race. In an outrageous way it neglects all progressive achievements and the call of the peoples for peace. Today's achievements of science and technology require, however, responsible behavior, and the determination to imperturbably hold up the banner of peace. This is the demand of mankind and the commandment of history. The attack of the U.S. Air Force on Tripoli and Banghazi is the result of a schizophrenic philosophy. Even if one takes into account the contradictions between capitalism and socialism -- what valid reasons might the White House have to attack Libya and to presume its right to attack again whenever it considers it appropriate?

Is it not the same phoney philosophy that is applied to the struggle of the Salvadoran people by according full legitimacy to the assassins of Archbishop Romero and attempting to drive the patriots, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) into death and into exile?

Nicaragua most harshly condemns this irresponsible behavior. Nicaragua, which itself is a victim of this terrorism, resists and will fight until victory. (stormy applause) From this platform we declare our solidarity with the Libyan people and their government as well as with all struggling people.

The imperialist policy toward Nicaragua is characterized by violence and blackmail. But our people are steadfast and will continue to be so. The Nicaraguan Government has always reacted flexibly and with determination on this policy. Therefore, the principle attitude of the socialist community is a valuable aid for us. It thwarts the intention of the Reagan administration to put neocolonialism in the place of the historically imperative nuclear disarmament up to the end of the century, a neocolonialism that attempts to deny the oppressed peoples the right to achieve their freedom and total independence.

We therefore reject the U.S. carrot-and-stick policy. We are offered peace if we withdraw our friendship from Cuba, the USSR, and the socialist community in general.

Nicaragua has struggled for its freedom, for its right to choose its friends and allies itself. This decision is not negotiable, it is irreversible. (strong applause) We trust in a peaceful future. And if future U.S. governments really act according to the peoples' will, then friendship will also be possible with the United States.

Dear Comrade Honecker, esteemed comrades, we heard the accountability report of the 11th party congress and admit it thrilled us, because it is, without doubt, the plan of the future and of peace. With the same admiration we followed the party congresses of our fraternal parties of the socialist community, in particular the CPSU Congress.

We are deeply impressed by your plans and programs. When in view of the current international crisis, in view of today's frightening situation -- in which the possibility of a nuclear war, which would mean the end of humanity, has emerged -- in view of the shameless economic policy of the United States and its allies, the peoples are tumbling into misery and the governments are plunging into identity crises, when determination and trust in the future are lacking, one might actually consider clenching the fist and looking for the decisive battle with the enemy. I repeat, we are impressed with your plans because we once more found the confirmation that the socialist countries are the main allies in the peoples' struggle for their independence and sovereignty, that they have written peace and progress on their banners. (applause)

Comrades, with its struggle our small Nicaragua is contributing to the safeguard of peace. This is the conviction of our people and its vanguard, the FSLN. Sandino and Fonseca taught us that a cowardly peace is neither just nor legitimate. Since 10 July 1979 more than 13,000 Nicaraguans have died as victims of North American aggression. The war caused losses of $1.3 billion to our country. Nevertheless, we expressed our good will and our best intentions to achive an agreement through negotiations, in which the norms of peaceful coexistence in the Central American region in relation to the United States are set down. We have submitted serious peace proposals. We have turned to the recognized international bodies and also to the American public. We have shown what the nature of the social system proclaimed by us is like. With deeds we have proven our will for peace and our intentions to achieve peace.

The response of the U.S. Administration, however, has been military escalation, slander campaigns, shameless open pressure, threats, and blackmail. The bodies that have been dealing with the neogotiations and the governments represented there have been victims of similar pressure.

But the Nicaraguan people continues to struggle for its inalienable right to freedom and sovereignty, to belong unconditionally to Central America, to Latin America, to the international community. There is no force that will be able to divert us from this goal.

We want peace and freedom!

Nicaragua is and remains a sovereign state! (prolonged strong applause)

Dear Comrade Honecker, dear comrades of the SED, although our Sandinist people's revolution is still young we can point with pride to well developed relations between our states and parties in the political and economic field. They are based on mutual respect, militant solidarity, and fraternal affinity and find a worthy place in the history of our struggle. They are the expression of our unshakable trust in the future. They are exemplary, revolutionary relations.

We share with you, the SED, and with your people, Comrade Honecker, the justified pride in the GDR's youth, the FDJ. The Nicaraguan people, too, know their internationalist spirit and their humanistic attitude. The Karl-Marx Hospital in Managua is proof of this revolutionary spirit, of this revolutionary determination. Our people thank you for this. (applause)

Comrades, at this 11th party congress the Nicaragua of Sandino and Fonseca could unhesitatingly tell you the same thing about itself that Ernst Thaelmann, a great son of your people, expressed in the following way: "The history of our country is difficult, therefore it needs real men ... because to be a soldier of the revolution means to be unshakably loyal to the cause -- a loyalty that stands the test in life as well as in death; it means to show absolute steadfastness, optimism, courage, and determination to struggle at any moment." (prolonged strong applause)

Long live the 11th SED Congress! (strong applause)

Long live the friendship between the GDR and Nicaragua!

Long live peace! a free fatherland or death! (long-lasting stormy applause. The delegates and guests stand up)

DPRK's Yi Chong-ok Address

AU050637 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 86 p 10

["Speech by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, DPRK vice president," at the 11th SED Congress in East Berlin on 19 April]

[Text] Very esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, dear women and men comrades: I am extraordinarily pleased to be able at this honorable tribune of the 11th SED Congress to convey to you the cordial comradely greetings and congratulations of the Korean Workers Party [WPK] and the Korean people, addressed to the fraternal SED and the GDR people. (strong applause)

Permit me now, on the instructions of the WPK Central Committee Politburo, to convey the congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee addressed to the 11th SED Congress:

To the 11th SED Congress

Dear Comrades, the WPK Central Committee congratulates you on your 11th SED Congress and conveys through the delegates to the party congress and the other comrades present here the heartfelt fraternal greetings of the WPK members and Korean people to all SED members and GDR people.

The 11th SED Congress is taking place at the memorable time in which your party commemorates the 40th anniversary of its founding.

Now all SED members and working people are viewing with great emotion the past 40 years of struggle. It is with the great pride of the victorious that you have prepared the 11th party congress.

We are convinced that your party congress will evaluate the victorious struggle of the GDR people, led by your party, to fashion the developed socialist society and the achieved successes and performances, and that it will open up bright prospects for your party and people and thus will go down in the history of the development of the SED as a memorable event.

The SED is the glorious revolutionary vanguard of the workers class which led the struggle of the GDR people to victory under the conditions of a direct confrontation with imperialism.

Seasoned in a long struggle, the SED led the GDR workers class and people on German soil, which was the cradle of two world wars and a mainstay of fascism, and established today's peace-loving developed industrial state. This emphatically shows the just nature of the cause of socialism and its indestructible viability.

In the period covered by the report, the industrious and gifted fraternal GDR people, under the wise leadership of the SED with Comrade Erich Honecker at the head, asserted a high degree of organization and discipline and came out in favor of successfully implementing the political tasks set forth at the 10th party congress as well as the 5-year plan for the development of the national economy. As a result of this the country's appearance changed fundamentally; the working peoples' material and cultural prosperity increased considerably; the social system of the state was consolidated; and industry, agriculture, and all other branches of the national economy developed by leaps and bounds.

Today the SED is organizationally and ideologically more consolidated than ever. Its leading role in the state and in all sectors of social life has intensified and the unity and cohesion between the party and masses are based on a solid foundation.

The GDR people have deep confidence in their leading force, the SED, and confident in victory, are vigorously struggling to shape the developed socialist society.

The consolidation and development of the SED and the growing strength of the GDR contribute greatly to the general strengthening of socialism and to preserving peace in Europe and in the world at large.

The WPK and the Korean people rejoice at all the successes of the fraternal GDR people, achieved under SED leadership, in the struggle for building socialism and communism, as if they were their own successes.

The 11th SED Congress is highly important for the consolidation and development of your party, as well as the further struggle of the GDR people for implementing the program for the building of socialism and communism, which will be adopted at your party congress; from the bottom of our hearts we wish the congress even greater victories and progress. (strong applause)

Comrades, the tense world situation is further intensifying and the danger of a nuclear war increases every day as a result of the concealed aggressions and war machinations of the United States and other imperialists.

The present situation confronts all mankind with the most urgent and serious task of averting war and protecting peace.

The WPK and the Korean people highly appreciate that the SED and the GDR people at the western outpost of socialism have submitted the proposal for setting up a zone in Europe free from nuclear and chemical weapons, have submitted many other peace-loving initiatives, and are actively struggling for their implementation in order to eliminate the danger of a nuclear war and to preserve peace and security in Europe and in the world. They fully support these and affirm their full solidarity with them.

There is no place in the world today where the serious danger of a nuclear has increased so much as on the Korean peninsula.

U.S. imperialism regards the Korean peninsula the most important area for implementing its global strategy. It has constantly intensified its machinations for establishing "two Koreas," and has moved nuclear weapons, other weapons of mass destruction, and strategic equipment to South Korea, thereby transforming South Korea into a nuclear weapons base.

More than 1,000 various nuclear weapons are now deployed in South Korea. Thus it has become the region with the highest density of nuclear arms deployment in the world.

It is under these conditions that the United States and the South Korean regime conduct vast war maneuvers such as "Team Spirit" for several months every year. Armed forces numbering several hundred thousand men, modern means of mass destruction, and strategic equipment including nuclear weapons are employed in these maneuvers. Thus the United States and the South Korean regime are constantly exacerbating the situation on the Korean peninsula.

This shows that a nuclear war can spring from Korea any time. We are availing ourselves of this opportunity to most deeply thank the SED and the GDR Government and people for unmasking and denouncing the reckless constant aggressive war machinations of the United States and of the South Korean regime and for always displaying their firm solidarity with our people. (strong applause)

The WPK and the Korean people, firmly rallied around the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, and our party Central Committee, are waging a vigorous struggle to accelerate the socialist construction of the country and to unify the fatherland. By doing so they will fulfill their national and international duties in an outstanding manner.

The people of Korea and the GDR are brothers in class and arms who are protecting socialism in the East and West.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and people of two countries are further developing well on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The meetings and talks between the great leader of our people, Comrade Kim Il-Song, and the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, the highly esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, in Pyongyang and Berlin, and the treaty of friendship and cooperation are the main driving forces developing the friendship and cohesion between the parties and people of our two countries to higher, new level.

The friendship and cohesion between our parties and people, which developed and was strengthened in the struggle to common goals and ideals, is indestructible.

It is the consistent position of the WPK and the DPRK Government, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to further deepen and develop the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries. Just as in the past the WPK and Korean people will also in the future militantly advance in the struggle against the aggressive and military policy of the imperialists, for the protection of peace and security in the world, for the strengthening and development of the international communist and workers movement, and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism forever and jointly, shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal SED and GDR people.

Long live the inviolable friendship and cohesion between the WPK and the SED, and between the Korean people and the GDR people!

WPRK Central Committee

Pyongyang 17 April 1986

(prolonged, strong applause; the delegates and guests rise from their seats. The Korean delegation leader presents the congratulatory letter to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee)

YOUTH RALLY HELD IN HONOR OF PARTY CONGRESS

Aurich Opens Rally

DW181804 East Berlin Television Service in GErman 1606 GMT 18 apr 86

[Speech by FDJ Central Council First Secretary Eberhard Aurich at the FDJ rally in honor of the 11th SED Party Congress: Marx-Engels Square in East Berlin -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrde Erich Honecker, dear comrade delegates of the 11th party congress, dear foreign guests, dear friends and comrades: On behalf of the FDJ members, on behlf of all GDR youth, I report to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Comrade Erich Honecker, and to all delegates of the 11th SED Congress the commitments undertaken under the FDJ's Ernst Thaelmann drive have been fulfilled. [cheers, applause] All targets set forth in the eltter of the delegates to the 12th FDJ Parliament to the SED Central Committee have been attained and surpassed. [cheers, applause] More than two million personal assignments have been met. [cheers, applause] By these deeds the youths of the GDR support the SED policy which is aimed at maintaining the well-being of the people and safeguarding peace. [cheers, applause] Firmly and unshakingly, full of confidence, we back the Marxist-Leninist course of our party, its Central Committee, and its general secretary, our friend and comrade, Erich Honecker. [cheers] For this reason the FDJ has exceeded its projects in the economic initiatives for fulfilling the economic strategy of the SED [cheers] We thereby strengthen and protect our socialist fatherland, the GDR. [shouts, cheers]

By these deeds the youths of the GDR reaffirm their unshakable friendship with the Soviet Union and all countries of socialism. We are aware that the stronger socialism is, the safer is peace. [shouts, cheers, chants]

We join the ranks in the worldwide struggle for peace and disarmament. With our full strength we support the peace policy of socialism. On behalf of the GDR youth we wholeheartedly approve the proposals concerning the drastic reduction of conventional and chemical weapons, also advanced today by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. We demand that the United States and its allies [cheers, shouts, chants] follow at long last this policy of commonsense and peace. We demand: Away with all "star wars" plans. [shouts, cheers] On behalf of mankind we stick to the slogan: Into the next millennium, free from nuclear weapons! [shouts, cheers]

By our deeds we strengthen the front of the anti-imperialist solidarity. We are angry over the barbarian aggression against the Libyan people by U.S. imperialism. We join the call of Comrade Erich Honecker: We want peace, peace, and peace again! [cheers, shouts, chants]

We are greeting you, dear foreign guests of the 11th party congress, and assure you that here, on the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, the GDR youths act as socialist patriots, proletarian internationalists, and young peace fighters in the spirit of the glorious traditions of our people and the struggle of our people for peace and socialism. We fight under the red banners of honor of the party with the pictures of Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck which as many as 22,000 FDJ basic organizations have received as an award. [cheers, shouts, chants] With the deeds performed we thank you, above all, dear Comrade Erich Honecker; we thank all functionaries and members of the party. [cheers, shouts] We express our gratitude for a policy which guarantees us a happy present and a safe future. [cheers, shouts] As we hand over the results of our Ernst Thaelmann drive we promise: We will take up the call to the youth by the 11th party congress and muster all our strength to implement the decisions of the 11th SED party congress. Friendship! [cheers, chants, applause]

Honecker Addresses Youth

AU301152 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Apr 86

[Speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR state Council chairman at FDJ rally in honor of 11th SED Congress in Marx-Engels Square in Berlin on 18 April 1986, titled: "Our People Rely on the Elan and Energy of Youth"]

[Text] Dear FDJ members, with great pleasure I convey to you the most cordial greetings of the delegates and guests at the 11th SED Congress. (applause, cheers) This powerful rally under the blue FDJ flags and the red banners of honor with the images of Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck shows the deep commitment of our country's youth to the ideals of peace and socialism. (applause) This profession is based on your confidence in the policy of our Marxist-Leninist party, the SED. SED -- FDJ, SED -- FDJ, SED -- FDJ (cheers)

Dear FDJ members, here we feel the young people's pressing enthusiasm which has helped create our worker-peasant power and actively contributed to shaping the advanced socialist society in the GDR. (applause, cheers, chants: GDR -- our fatherland) Dear FDJ members, you closed the FDJ's Ernst Thaelmann drive with an outstanding balance.

The results that Comrade Eberhard Aurich, FDJ Central Council first secretary, reported just now reflect the young people's love for and loyalty to their socialist fatherland. (applause, chants: GDR -- our fatherland)

Dear friends, you rightly say that the all-round strengthening and reliable protection of our GDR strengthens its position as a cornerstone of peace and socialism in Europe. On behalf of the delegates to the 11th SED Congress I want to thank you and all young people in the GDR very cordially for the exemplary initiatives and outstanding results in the Ernst Thaelmann drive. (applause, chants: SED -- FDJ)

Dear friends, it is always a pleasure for us to see you follow the revolutionary traditions of the unforgotten fighters against war and fascism, the activists of the first hour and the heroes of socialist building, and to see you consciously continue those traditions with your own creative achievements. This makes us feel sure that in the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress we can firmly rely on the young generation's energy. Your revolutionary restlessness and your unprecedented dedication are important elements for our plans for the future.

The appeal by the 11th party congress to our country's youth is an expression of our party's confidence in your efficiency and patriotism. The unity of socialism and youth, which has grown through many decades of common work for the strengthening of the GDR, is reflected today in particular in the way the young generation has accepted the challenge of our times. The fact that we can rely on the young people's qualifications and productivity is undoubtedly one of the basic advantages of our social order. That experience from the GDR's successful history will also accompany us on our road into the year 2000. We are happy that you will march forward in that respect side by side with the Leninist Komsomol. (applause, chants: druzhba -- friendship)

Dear friends, we are aware that you are able and willing to carry the revolutionary banner of the achievements of socialism on German soil over the threshold of the new century. Under that banner we strengthen the indestructible alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states. (applause, chants: peace, friendship, solidarity) Under that banner we strengthen anti-imperialist solidarity with all people fighting for national and social liberation. At the present time when mankind's existence is threatened more than ever, socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism are increasingly merging. Dear friends, united under the banner of the achievements of socialism on German soil, the generations march forward to new great successes in the struggle for peace and socialism. (applause, cheers)

Dear young friends, long live the FDJ, the loyal helper and reliable combat reserve of the SED. (applause) Long live the GDR, (applause, cheers) Forward, free German youth, all our strength for the implementation of the 11th SED Congress. (applause, cheers, chants)

AUSTRIAN FARMERS 'PARALYZE' BORDER CHECKPOINT

LD031814 Budapest MTI in English 1550 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 3 (MTI) -- Austrian farmers continued to block roads leading to the Nickelsdorf-Hegyeshalom border station from the Austrian side on Saturday. Hungarian authorities have reinforced the passport and customs services at the Sopron and Kophaza border stations, and staff from Hegyeshalom have also been transferred to the two stations.

However, crossing at Kophaza was unexpectedly paralyzed Saturday, at around 10 a.m. The border was closed for about four hours, then the tractors blocking the roads leading to the station left, and crossing was resumed shortly after 2 p.m. Austrian authorities -- customs officials -- have informed their Hungarian colleagues that the Austrian, Burgenland wine-growers and farmers who demand action for their various complaints, intended this short closure as a new warning. They held out the prospect of blocking traffic and closing down the border stations at Koszeg and other routes along the Hungarian-Austrian border.

During the day there were no new restrictions at the Soipron border station, which was opened early Saturday morning. However, Hungarian authorities are prepared for a possible new restriction of traffic.

The closure at Hegyeshalom, which is in its third day, and the shorter disorders at other stations along the border have extremely disturbed the inter-border and international traffic of the western part of Hungary. In spite of this there were foreign tourists in Sopron, Guor and Mosonmagyarovar. Many tourists were forced to make great detours, or had to stay in Hungary and Austria.

The Hungarian authorities -- the police, border guard and customs officials -- are doing everything to ease the difficulties of travellers who find themselves in the unexpected, forced situation. In Hegyeshalom, preparations were made to receive 10,000 tourists during the three days of the holiday. However, only three FRG tourists on bicycles managed to get through from Austria.

TURKISH DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER VISITS BUDAPEST

Arrives 4 May

LD042357 Budapest MTI in English 1858 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 4 (MTI) -- Kaya Erdem, deputy prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, arrived in Budapest Sunday for an official visit. He is meeting an invitation from Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers who met the visiting minister at Ferihegy Airport.

Talks With Marjai

LD052105 Budapest MTI in English 1658 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 5 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Kaya Erdem, Turkish deputy prime minister of state, started talks in Budapest on Monday.

Besides international political, economic and financial topics, the parties discussed bilateral relations, with particular regard to the development of economic cooperation.

The Turkish deputy prime minister's party which includes government officials, presidents of the Istanbul Chambers of Industry and Commerce, trade, industrial and construction industrial managers, have started talks with Hungarian counterparts.

PAL RETURNS FROM FRG COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD051506 Budapest MTI in English 1430 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 5 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, headed by Lenard Pal, secretary of the Central Committee, returned from the 8th Congress of the German Communist Party on Monday.

NEW DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER APPOINTED

LD051733 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Budapest: While recognizing his merits, the Council of Ministers has relieved Ferenc Esztergalyos from his position as deputy foreign minister; because he is receiving another important assignment. At the same time, Laszlo Kovacs has been appointed deputy foreign minister.

HAMORI, GROSZ ATTEND BUDAPEST YOUTH MEETING

LD031821 Budapest MTI in English 1611 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 3 (MTI) -- The meeting of Budapest delegates of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ) ended Saturday in Budapest. Csaba Hamori, member of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Political Committee and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, addressed the participants on the second day. Also present was Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee.

Following the reports by the chairmen of the various sections, and a debate over these, the meeting of delegates elected the members and officials of the KISZ Budapest committee. Gyula Tarcsi, who was the first secretary of the KISZ Budapest committee, has received other important commission. In recognition of his merits the KISZ Central Committee awarded the Medal of Youth to Gyula Tarcsi. The decoration was presented by Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee.

Delegates of the Young Communists of the Hungarian capital elected Peter Kiss first secretary of the KISZ Budapest committee. Peter Kiss has been a member of the KISZ Central Committee since 1984, and was secretary of the KISZ Budapest committee since 1985.

GASPAR LEADS TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO JAPAN

LD031827 Budapest MTI in English 1613 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 3 (MTI) -- A Trade Union delegation, led by Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), left for Japan Saturday. The delegation is meeting an invitation from the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO).

WESTERN REPORTS ON RADIATION CRITICIZED

LD052308 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Radio Free Europe and other Western Polish-language radio stations do not hide their irritation that Polish society reacted calmly and soberly to the news about the breakdown at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. So they are doing all they can to spread information which is at variance with the facts. Among other things, they are reporting the mass evacuation of foreigners. Free Europe did this on Sunday. However, the coordination of diversionary activities sometimes does not come up to scratch. This is what the Voice of America broadcast on May 4, citing the Warsaw correspondent of THE WASHINGTON POST, Jackson Diehl:

Richard Hopper, a representative of the Environmental Protection Agency and a specialist in radiology who arrived in Warsaw Saturday, writes the correspondent of THE WASHINGTON POST, took readings immediately after his arrival which showed that the quantity of radioactive particles in the Warsaw air is twice that of the normal level. However, it is significantly below the level deemed to be dangerous. The American expert expressed the opinion that there is no reason for the Department of State to maintain the recommendation issued on Friday for American women of child-bearing age and for children not to visit Poland. Hopper added that none of the workers of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw or members of their families would be evacuated from Poland. He said that those embassy workers he had tested do not show any of the signs of excess exposure to radiation that might be dangerous to health.

[Announcer] And so, contrary to the intentions of their proponents, this time truth was spoken.

USSR EXPERTS HOLD TALKS ON CHERNOBYL FALLOUT

LD051843 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda today received a delegation of Soviet experts in the field of radiological protection visiting Poland, for consultations in connection with the effects of the breakdown at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. The delegation is under the chairmanship of Professor Sokolovskiy, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometereology and Environmental Control.

During the meeting, the Soviet experts presented the results of work jointly conducted with Polish specialists in connection with the passing of a radioactive cloud over Polish territory. The effectiveness of the preventive measures was emphasized, as were the coordinated organizational efforts in this respect. During the talks, it was acknowledged that the acceleration of international work to specify the norms, principles, and modes of mutual cooperation of states in the field of radiological protection and preventive procedures is advisable. The means of states informing each other on these matters was agreed upon. Stefan Jarzebski, minister of environmental protection and natural resources, took part in the talks.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD051632 Warsaw PAP in English 1522 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 5: A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR arrived here today on an official visit paid on the invitation from the Polish Sejm's Presidium.

The 7-strong delegation is chaired by CPSU CC secretary, deputy chairman of the Foreign Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Mikhail Zimyanin. During its week's visit in Poland, the guests will meet with top party and state activists. They will also tour some regions of Poland where they are to participate in celebrations marking the anniversary of victory over Nazi fascism.

Before noon, the Soviet parliamentarians paid a visit to Roman Malinowski. Briefing them on the main problems of the 9th term Sejm, the speaker noted that the autumn elections closed the well advanced stage of normalization and stabilization in Poland. Stressing the relations of friendship, brotherhood and alliance between both states, he drew attention to the significance of cooperation between the highest representation organs, which stimulates the development also in other fields. Poland and the USSR cooperate in international forum, conducting ceaseless struggle for maintaining peace. The speaker also informed about the on-going debate on the documents for the 10th PUWP Congress, and also on the economic conditionalities [as received] for the concept of the 5-year plan.

"The recent 27th CPSU Congress is considered an important event for the entire socialist and progressive world community," said Roman Malinowski. "The Gorbachev plan creates realistic conditions for ensuring peaceful future to the world. The striving for raising the level of economic cooperation between the socialist states is widely accepted in Poland."

Referring to the approaching 9th May anniversary, the speaker noted that Poland would never forget the 600 thousand Soviet soldiers fallen in the struggle for the freedom of our state.

Mikhail Zimyanin described the Soviet society's activities aimed at the implementation of resolutions passed by the recent CPSU Congress, characterized by a creative approach to the development of all walks of life. In international field -- the Soviet proposal's essence is equal security for everyone. He also noted that there existed possibilities for furthering the Soviet-Polish cooperation. Zimyanin also conveyed greetings from the Presidium of the Soviet Parliament, as well as an invitation for a Sejm delegation to pay a visit to the USSR.

Warsaw, May 5: Plenary talks chaired by Roman Malinowski and Mikhail Zimyanin started in the Sejm this afternoon. During the talks the two sides expressed a conviction that interparliamentary contacts between the two states serve well the strengthening of ties and deepening of cooperation between Poland and the USSR as a significant element of the rich infrastructure of bilateral relations. One of the forms of these contacts is the exchange of parliamentary delegations of the two states. The Polish side thanked for inviting a delegation of the Polish Sejm to pay a visit in the USSR.

Mikhail Zimyanin broadly informed the Polish side about the social and economic development of the Soviet Union and characterized the most important elements of the programme to speed up the development of the Soviet national economy adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The chairman of the delegation of the Soviet parliamentarians paid much attention to Soviet-U.S. relations -- and against their background -- to peaceful initiatives presented by Mikhail Gorbachev aimed to eliminate nuclear arsenals. He stressed the significance of interparliamentary contacts for the strengthening of peace and developing international dialogue.

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE WITH PRC HOLDS TALKS

LD052116 Warsaw PAP in English 1724 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 5 -- The Polish-Chinese Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation went into its 2nd session today to assess the state of bilateral trade relations, including implementation of this year's turnover. The meeting will also appraise the implementation of the earlier agreed topics of industrial cooperation and the present state of and prospects for development of cooperation in science and technology between the two countries.

The committee's work is being led by heads of Polish and Chinese sides: Minister of Mining and Power Engineering Czeslaw Piotrowski and Minister of Coal Mining Yu Hongoen.

Meets Coal Minister

LD052238 Warsaw PAP in English 1908 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 5 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner received here today co-president of the Polish-Chinese Committee of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, China's Minister of Coal Mining Yu Hongen. The two discussed bilateral economic relations between their countries. Co-president of the Committee Minister of Mining and Power Engineering Czeslaw Piotrowski and China's Ambassador to Poland Wang Jinqing participated in the talk.

INTERIOR MINISTER EVALUATES STATE OF SECURITY

LD052323 Warsaw PAP in English 2152 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 5 -- Polish Interior Minister General Czeslaw Kiszczak evaluated the state of security in Poland and specified tasks for the nearest future at a pre-congress conference in the Interior Ministry's PUWP organization held here today. The present state of peace and public order is diametrically different from the situation in the early 1980's. It is free from raging anarchy, collapse of social discipline, and a high sense of impunity, he said. On the social scale, it means improved internal security, better protection of human life and property, and normal conditions for smooth work and leisure, Kiszcak added.

VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEES HOLD PRECONGRESS PLENUMS

LD052154 Warsaw PAP in English 1800 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 5: A party campaign before the 10th PUWP CC Congress has entered a new stage with the first pre-congress PUWP voivodship conference held today in Biala Podlaska (eastern Poland).

Other party voivodship conferences will be held throughout Poland this month. Today's plenary meetings of PUWP voivodship committees in Jelenia Gora, Kalisz, Lodz, Opole, Tarnow and Wloclawek adopted documents and agreed dates for the conferences, as well as becoming an opportunity for reviewing the hitherto course of pre-congress campaign within individual voivodship party organisations.

MESSNER, VATICAN ENVOY DISCUSS CHURCH-STATE TIES

LD060403 Warsaw PAP in English 1816 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 5: Chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers, Zbigniew Messner, received here today the head of the team for constant working contacts between the Holy See and the Polish Government, Archbishop Luigi Poggi, in connection with the termination of his mission to Poland. The two discussed problems concerning the relations between Poland and the Holy See, stressing that their further favourable development will serve the cause of consolidating detente and cooperation between states and nations. The participants in the meeting also discussed some topics concerning the state-church relations in Poland. The meeting was also attended by Foreign Vice-Minister, Tadeusz Olechowski.

GLEMP CHAIRS EPISCOPATE PLENARY CONFERENCE

LD032159 Warsaw PAP in English 1945 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 3 -- Polish Episcopate held its 213th plenary conference at the Jasna Gora Shrine in Czestochowa on May 1st and 2nd under the chairmanship of Polish Catholic primate, Jozef Cardinal Glemp.

According to a communique, the primate had given an account on his converstion with president of the Council of State, General Wojciech Jaruzelski on April 24, his papal audience last March, and his pastoral visit to France last April.

The bishops also discussed problems of the church-state relations and heard the report of the mixed committee on the works and talks between the Episcopate's Secretariat and representatives of state authorities. The discussants paid much attention to selected social and moral problems in this country stressing that the believers are obligated to courageously react to the symptoms of moral evil.

LE FIGARO VIEWS JARUZELSKI-GLEMP MEETING

PM021215 Paris LE FIGARO in French 25 Apr 86 p 5

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Glemp-Jaruzelski Meeting"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The eagerly awaited "summit" meeting between General Jaruzelski and Primate Glemp, which was held yesterday, has confirmed that, despite the current problems in church-state relations, the two sides are still showing goodwill and are determined to continue the dialogue.

The most important piece of information contained in the joint communique (which, moreover, was written before the meeting) is obviously the support expressed by the government and the episcopate for the idea of establishing diplomatic relations between Poland and the Vatican. At present Minister Kuberski is the liaison with the Vatican in Rome, while Mgr Poggi heads the working group for relations with Poland, but there is not apostolic nuncio in Warsaw.

This favorable disposition toward relations is, moreover, expressed in conditional terms in the communique: Diplomatic relations will be established when the essential problems affecting church-state relations have been solved, primarily the problem of the church's legal status.

Gen Jaruzelski has made a major concession on this in saying that he is prepared to resume negotiations on this point and, above all, by accepting the judgment requested by Cardinal Glemp.

Indeed, on 15 February 1984 Minister Urban said at a press conference that there was no link between the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Vatican and recognition of the church's legal status in Poland, but that they were "two parallel sets of negotiations." That conflicted with the idea expressed in these terms in the communique issued by the episcopal conference on 25 and 26 January 1984: "The bishops think that the normalization of relations between the church and the state and between Poland and the Holy See must rest on sound legal bases guaranteeing the interests of the church, the Catholic population, and the state."

The Episcopate's Firmness

Indeed, the episcopate is not particularly anxious to see an apostolic nuncio in Warsaw who could limit its influence, although this risk is reduced as long as there is a Polish pope in the Vatican. It can therefore take a firm line in the negotiations. In fact it is the government which is the petitioner. In this connection one should recall the statement made to the Sejm on 31 January 1983 by Stefan Olszowski, who was then foreign minister: "Fruitful bilateral contacts (between Warsaw and the Vatican) are bringing us closer to full normalization of relations."

In addition, the two sides are once again advocating the continuation of a dialogue which alone can enable the country to overcome the crisis. But is it more than just another pious hope, if we can use the expression in the circumstances? There is reason to doubt it, especially since nothing has been said about any of the specific questions now being raised: There is nothing about the holy father's visit to Poland in 1987; nothing about the campaign of Marxist indoctrination in the schools and cultural spheres; nothing about the foundation to help private agriculture, although on Tuesday the government offered the foundation committee a plenary meeting for the next day, Wednesday, which the latter obviously had to reject because there was not enough time to make the appropriate preparations.

In these circumstances, this summit meeting certainly strengthens Gen Jaruzelski's position on the domestic scene 2 months before the party congress, and makes the rapprochement he wants with the Vatican easier. But none of the specific problems which are hampering church-state relations have been solved. At the very least we can hope that the atmosphere will be improved by this meeting.

CZYREK ON CONTRIBUTIONS TO PARTY PROGRAM

LD050937 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 4 May 86

[Interview with Josef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee by unidentified announcer -- recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] We are all still impressed by the very numerous 1 May manifestations. It must be emphasized that this year the marches were probably far more numerously attended than in previous years, and I think this was not just due to the weather, but because people wanted to participate in the processes taking place in Poland, in the same way as they have, for several months now, been participating in discussions over Poland's future. Our guest in the program is Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary. I want to begin our conversation on what is now happening in the discussions on the draft party program.

I know that two meetings of the congress commission team, which is preparing the draft, have already taken place, and I know that you have an enormous number of conclusions, recommendations and proposals, even quite revolutionary ones, which propose a different construction for the program from that indicated in the draft.

[Czyrek] You have mentioned the enormous political revival in our country, the effects of which include, among other things, participation in the 1 May marches. I think it was not just a question of participation but of the whole atmosphere of these marches. An important element of this political revival is in fact the discussion over the party draft program and theses cocerning the next 5-year plan and its development. One can say that the discussion to date has taken place within the party. I think that in the near future this discussion will expand to social and youth organizations and allied parties and will intensify in the press, the radio, and television and will take on a general social and national character.

[Announcer] This is also taking place now at party meetings, and these are not internal party meetings but open ones. I have even noticed from several reports on such meetings that at some of them invited nonparty members were more active in the discussions than were party members.

[Czyrek] Yes, these are very positive signs -- both the institution of open meetings and the active participation of nonparty workers in them. We want this active participation to continue. This does not, however, change the fundamental point that discussion is now taking place within the party, with the participation of nonparty members but still within the party.

[Announcer] What can be said today about the actual state of discussion?

[Czyrek] That the discussions are very honest, critical, and involved and that, at the same time, the criticism is creative.

[Announcer] For participants of this discussion, it is important that the program really be as good as it possibly can.

[Czyrek] That is so. It is not a matter of disqualification but one of the program to accord as far as possible with the social and developmental needs of the country and to be an attractive document, encouraging active stances. Clearly, it is not easy to construct such a program, but, as you have mentioned, the team, which has already met twice, is working actively to take into consideration the corrections, recommendations and proposals presented in the discussions to date. As you know, every party organization sets down its proposals on paper and then hands them in. Voivodship committees send them either in their orginal form, if they are interesting and important, or else sum up these proposals to a certain extent, making known even proposals for editorial changes. Will we also take into account the radical projects, such as changes in construction, linguistic changes, and clearer priorities regarding our tasks? I believe that such a need does exist and that the team, [word indistinct] of its work, will come to the Central Committee meeting with a greatly improved version of the program.

[Announcer] Secretary, in conclusion, I would like to ask what might seem like a somewhat private question, although not wholly so, as it is being asked in front of the microphone. I also intend to present a few proposals for the draft program. What is the closing date, since after all, if the commission has already prepared a version that will be approved by the 26th plenum, those changes can only then be considered by the congress?

Therefore, I am not asking for the dates of the 26th plenum but for a date for which, looking at it rationally, one must hurry in presenting recommendations to the congress commission about the draft party program.

[Czyrek] Conclusions, recommendations, and proposals may be presented even up to the last day of the congress, and I have a duty to say this, as the chairman of the commission. Taking into account the tempo of work and so forth, it would however, be extremely valuable for the team if the conclusions, proposals and recommendations could so to speak, flow in up to, approximately, 20-25 May, for a reasonable chance of their being examined and taken into account in the draft which will be presented to the Central Committee.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE GUIDELINES CHAPTER III

LD032211 Warsaw PAP in English 1615 GMT 3 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 3 -- We continue with the review of the third chapter of guidelines of the PUWP Central Committee for the 10th congress of the party. The chapter is titled "Socio-Economic Goals and Conditions of Their Realisation". The following section of the chapter is subtitled: "Higher Effectiveness, Higher Standard of Living."

The section reads in part:

A substantial condition for economic progress, higher effectiveness and as a result, fuller, more rational and effective ways of sufficing population's needs is to achieve and consolidate economic equilibrium. Lack of such equilibrium contributes to impeding the process of economy's reforming and weakening the motivation for honest work.

The process of balancing the economy, however, is not easy. Hitherto experiences point to the equilibrium on home market as a sensitive link of this process. Among determinants co-responsible for the equilibrium, the largest numbers of social conflicts and emotions result from price-shaping policy. High, though annually diminishing rise of prices meets with general criticism. The party shares the concern as to socially and economically negative aftermaths of inflation and takes pains to fight them.

Still, the progressing price rise stem both from objective and subjective causes. Because of ever more difficult excavation, the costs of coal and other raw materials grow. We are under the pressure of world price rises. We are burdened with the need to achieve a steady export surplus. Aging means of production, increasing technological gap cause that it is necessary to increase investment outlays, largely reduced in the early 80's [sentence as received]. The effects will be visible not earlier than in several years.

Prices of many important goods and services do not cover the costs of production which does not help their sparing use. This, among others, pertains to coal, power, transport.

On the other hand there continue to exist numerous instances of wasting people's work, power and raw and intermediate materials. A two per cent rise in material costs entails a one per cent general price rise. We suffer enormous losses resulting from low quality of production. All this leads to increased production costs and forms a prerequisite for price rises.

Against hitherto experiences, the equilibrium is largely endangered by excessive, in relation to production and labour productivity, pays. Therefore, ways of tackling the problem, elimination of causes of the following status quo, must attract particular attention in the course of discussion in enterprises. Modernization of investment processes, proper credit policy and balanced budget of the state should be conductive to reducing inflation.

In the current five years, the pay policy in the material sphere will tend to shape, in individual factories, means for remunerations in close relation to efficiency of management, to observe the principle of closer interdependence between pays and the quality of work, to promote the system of work evaluation and its norms as well as attestation of work stands, to reduce the number of elements independent of share and effects of labour in the structure of pays, to reschedule the principles of remunerating managerial cadres in factories in such a way as to make them more interested in the economic performance of enterprises.

In the non-production sector, means allocated for remunerations will be shaped in relation to growth of pays in the material sphere, along with restructuring the principles of remuneration in such a way as to increase their interdependence with input and results of work.

The basic assumption of social welfare policy in the next year should focus on selectivity, more precise allocation of welfare benefits so that they would reach families and people who really need care and protection, mainly old-age and disability pensioners, large and incomplete families, those with handicapped children.

Introduction of steady valorization will ensure maintaining real value of benefits and will cause at the same time that the joint means designated for old-age and disability pensions grow faster than pays.

Market supplies in the current five years will grow by 14-15 per cent. Market will record further stabilization and enrichment, continuity of sales, particularly of goods whose significance is essential for population will be ensured.

Food market will be strengthened. Foodstuffs supplies, higher by 12 per cent will better meet consumers' demands in respect to quality and variety. It is also indispensable to expand the processing base and to improve technological processes. It is particularly important to expand production capacities of such branches as dairy, milling, baking, oil producing, potato, freezing, fruit and vegetable and fishing industries.

In 1986-1990, supplies of durables will grow by 17 per cent. This will fully satisfy the demands for footwear, clothes, furniture, toiletries.

Wider use of micro-processors in national economy should result in undertaking the production of modern durables such as new generations of television sets, video-recorders, laser record-players, personal computers and micro-computers.

Quick development of services, particularly those essential for living such as -- laundry and cleaning, car transport, housing will be one of the most important factors in improving families' living standards.

The nearest years should bring the tangible improvement in organization and functioning of trade, services, all institutions attending to population needs.

Complex moves undertaken, must aim at steady growth of the number of apartments built and preparing the conditions for constructing some 300,000 flats annually. It is assumed that the number of apartments built between 1986-1990 will total 1,050-1,150 thousand, that is 10-20 per cent more than in the last five years. Following the realization of these tasks by the year 1990 the general housing reserves will grow by some 10-11 per cent and their joint living space will increase by 12-13 per cent. For the first time ever, the population density index will drop below one person for one room.

The programme requires many active actions leading, first of all, to reduce material-consumption of construction works and to relatively lower costs of apartment construction. There are many cases of waste: The use of cement is irrationally high, in some enterprises exceeding the norm by 50 per cent, glass by 20 per cent and paints by mean 12 per cent.

It is indispensable to improve labour productivity and discipline of work among other through the implementation of efficient organizational solutions. It is necessary to generally promote the working party system in the organization of construction works.

Essentially, housing demands will be mainly sufficed by housing cooperatives, accompanied by the growing share of ownership inputs. Pains will also be taken to differentiate forms and scope of state's financial assistance binding it to the housing conditions, professional and family situation of people applying for flats.

The problem of social needs is dominated by development of schools to such extent which together with premises taken over from other occupiers would prevent, despite fast growth of the number of pupils, greater density in classrooms, rule out the growth of number of lessons conducted in shifts, and wherever it is possible, improve the index in question. In the current five years, network of kindergartens will be developed in such a way as to ensure the raise of the number of children attending them from 50 to at least 59 per cent.

The essential aim of society's health protection will concern providing the population with medical care, easy to reach through the system of out-patients and hospitals. To guarantee the effective realization of the above mentioned tasks, authorities envisaged further development of higher and secondary medical educaion, better use of specialists, development of health care's material base among others by 25,000 of new hospital beds in the quinquennium, larger supplies of medicaments and medical equipment.

As for environmental protection, the main aim in the current five years will be to halt the processes of environmental degradation. An important task of the economic policy will be the striving to eliminate the really existing and potential deficiency of water. In the effect of concluding the construction of water treatment plants it will be possible to improve the state of water purity by the year 1990.

PZPR POLITBURO CULTURE 'COMMUNIQUE' 15 APR

AU031901 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Apr 86 pp 1, 1

[PAP: "Communique Following the Politburo Session"]

[Text] On 15 April the PZPR Politburo examined the state and prospects of development of culture and the tasks stemming from party and state cultural policy. The comprehensive "Report on the Situation in Culture" worked out by the National Culture Council and other cultural material and analyses were examined.

The following took part in the comprehensive discussion on this subject: Prof B. Suchodolski, chairman of the National Culture Council; chairmen of party artistic committees; and Sejm and government representatives. It was said that party cultural policy is proving itself in practice. An analysis of our serious cultural achievements shows at the same time how much remains to be done in order to further develop artistic creativity, and especially in order to propagate broadly conceived culture among society.

The resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress and the appropriate sections of the resolutions of the 12th, 13th, and 19th Central Committee plenums and PZPR National Congress are important for the development of culture. The basis for implementing these resolutions, it was said, is an effective protection of the patriotic and socialist nature of Polish culture and the dissemination of a system of values appropriate to it as a supreme and dominant feature of national culture.

Various streams of ideology and world outlook have been and still are interacting during the development of Polish culture. This variety brings positive results in the climate of tolerance which has been a permanent feature of our nation's history. The party has always been in favor of continuing this tradition; after all, socialist culture has emerged from the party's progressive achievements and is a part of our national identity. But, at the same time, the party will oppose negative trends such as a break-up of the national stream of culture and the introduction of antisocialist features to it.

The Politburo stressed that Polish culture has retained and is expanding its openness. Many new works have appeared. Side by side with the activity of the older generation, a new generation of artists is beginning its creativity.

On the inspiration of the National Culture Council and of artistic milieus supported by the party, legal instruments have been created which encourage the development and dissemination of culture under the difficult economic conditions.

The creative activity of artistic milieus and the number of valuable achievements are steadily growing. However, this is not a balanced process, neither in terms of quality nor quantity. The Politburo believes that creativity must meet in an increasingly mature way society's growing cultural expectations and inculcate a profound respect for patriotic and citizen-like values, which are particularly important in our difficult and complicated reality. Creativity should facilitate a rational view of the world and make the consumer able to understand reality and the individual tasks of mankind. Literature, the theater, movies, live entertainment, art, and music should increase the social sensitivity and esthetics of today's Pole.

Artists should participate in the formation of a cohesive cultural palette for the consumer to a greater extent then they have done so far. The culture being offered should be of high professional quality and should contain ethical-moral and social values that conform to the system of socialist values.

It is purposeful to reduce the differences between what is proposed in the way of culture and what the population needs. However, this cannot mean glaring commercialization, uncritical approval, and the kind of simplified material that often borders on kitsch, garbage, or pseudoentertainment.

Broadly conceived artistic creativity and the popularity of artists constitute one of the most important forms of cultural and ideological-moral influence on society. That is why it is necessary to enrich mass culture by providing socialist goals of cultural education. This education should embrace the entire population, especially children and young people. This will only be possible if schools, colleges, trade unions, and various social and cultural organizations make a coordinated effort.

The Politburo said that the decay of institutions spreading culture in cities and large workplaces has been halted in recent years. Counteracting this decay should be even more intensive, for there are still clear differences in various groups and milieus' access to culture. The artistic offer and the way culture is disseminated are not always suited to citizens' needs. This occurs particularly in small towns, rural areas, and small workplaces. It is necessary to make use of, among other things, the experience of the Katowice Voivodship so that the best results may be achieved thanks to a concentration of forces and resources. Narrow-mindedness, artificial divisions, and a diffusion of human effort all interfere with the dissemination of culture.

The National Culture Fund guarantees the essential minimum financial aid for social initiatives. It is now possible to use factory funds to satisfy cultural needs. There is a greater understanding of the importance of factory-organized cultural events for the workers class, though this understanding is still insufficient. Assuming control over regional cultural development funds, voivodship and urban-rural people's councils should take social expectations, and in particular the goals of society's cultural education, into better consideration.

The Politiburo highly praised the work of the National Culture Council, underlining the prestige it has gained in creating a system of social control over culture. Creative and cultural unions and associations have been granted a greater degree of self-management. This self-management must be consolidated, and the programs of action of these associations should be suited to real cultural development needs and made available to society on a broad scale.

The reading of books is growing, as well as the production of books and movies. Television and radio programs are richer and more diversified, and work has been started on reconstructing and expanding the printing industry. Nevertheless, further work is necessary on developing and improving the contents of periodicals, cinema programs, and live entertainment. Regional social clubs and amateur artistic groups in cities and rural areas are becoming more active. However, this growth is insufficient and is far removed from needs and possibilities. Active support for it is essential.

Artistic criticism is developing and becoming more energetic, although still not to an essential degree.

This criticism is not being sufficiently used to publicize the permanent values of culture, create new ideological and artistically valuable artistic streams, and shape a critical and objective view of negative phenomena. It is essential to make broader use of the press, radio, and television in this regard.

During artistic training, it is essential to propagate civic knowledge which prepares young artists for a better performance of the social tasks of art.

Praise was given to efforts to win over artistic milieus to the concept of national accord. Firm confirmation was made of the principle whereby it is not where one comes from that is important, but what he is doing today and what he intends to do for the sake of culture in a real and socialist Poland. The Politburo stressed the need to energetically and patiently rally those in favor of building broad and open Polish culture. At the same time, it is essential to protect this culture against the influence of those aiming to disintegrate it or enclose it within a framework of opposition.

It was stressed that an important and, at the same time, exceedingly complicated task today is to work out a cultural development program and bring the pattern of culture up to date. The party is offering all creative milieus and the whole of society energetic participation in this work. This is a national issue and should be reflected in discussions prior to the 10th congress.

The Politburo pointed out that it is essential to present in a more militant way concepts which harmoniously combine, on the one hand, progressive national traditions and, on the other, a broad understanding of culture which suits today's times and which encourages human energy and shapes human attitudes. In this context, internationalism and an access to the cultural achievements of other countries, especially the socialist ones, shares first place with activity for the sake of peace as the supreme value of mankind.

Culture is a very broad concept that considerably exceeds its traditional scope of interpretation. Its dissemination cannot be the sole prerogative of institutions directly appointed for this purpose, for culture is closely connected with social advancement and, therefore, with the development of education, scientific research, and the mastering of modern technology and modern management methods. Also, and this is extremely important, culture is connected with the daily adherence to ethical-moral norms.

The Politburo believes that the above shape and dissemination of culture should unite people of various professions in energetic cultural activity, though the chief burden will rest on cultural and educational activists. This is a particularly important platform of national accord. Particular responsibility rests with party teams within artistic milieus and with party members. Their work so far is a good forecast for the future. Steady efforts for the sake of broadly conceived culture should be undertaken by all party organizations and cells.

Discussions by relevant circles, including worker, rural, and youth circles, on the material worked out by National Culture Council and other organizations and institutions will permit an awareness of the state and needs of culture and the establishment of concrete tasks. The results of this discussion will serve to lay down the paths of development of culture during the 10th PZPR Congress.

The Politburo acquainted itself with a concept of reviewing the structure of the state and economic administration and approving personnel for work positions. It was regarded as useful to review the effectiveness and rationality of the organization, employment level, and operating costs of all bodies of state and economic administration.

The Politburo recommended the working out of ways of carrying out such a review, especially its methods, stages, and deadline. It adopted the following goals as the chief purpose of the review:

-- To modernize and improve management over the state and over the national economy;

-- To restrict bureaucracy;

-- To rationalize employment;

-- To use office premises for other important social needs.

This Politburo initiative suits numerous postulates from society presented during the Sejm election campaign and expressed during the discussions preceding the 10th congress.

In connection with the U.S. air raids on Libyan cities, the Politburo expressed profound consternation and unease at this further act of state terrorism committed by the U.S. Administration.

The barbarous attacks, the victim of which is the civilian population, disturb the seeking of ways of building universal security, create a serious danger to peace, and are encountering justified protests from nations and from all progressive and realistically thinking forces in the world.

The unease of Polish society is all the greater because there are several thousand Polish citizens employed in expanding the Libyan economy.

Displaying solidarity with the friendly Libyan people, who wish to build a peaceful future for themselves, the PZPR Politburo fully supports the universal demand to immediately stop the aggression against Libya. The Soviet initiative, presented at a UN Security Council meeting, of an international conference dealing with the tension in the Mediterranean may effectively prevent dangerous development in the situation.

MINISTER ON DEVELOPMENT IN MARITIME ECONOMY

PM010859 Szczecin GLOS SZCZECINSKI in Polish 18 Apr 86 p 4

[Interview with Minister Adam Nowotnik, head of the Office of Maritime Economy, by Janusz Kochanowski; date, place not given]

[Text] [Kochanowski] Minister, can we say that the Ninth PZPR Congress was, in a sense, a breakthrough in the history of our state's maritime policy?

[Nowotnik] We certainly can, for until that time only declarations prevailed, although the need to develop that policy, in consequence of Poland's gaining wide access to the sea in 1945, had been stressed on frequent occasions. There was, admittedly, some development, but it was not well-coordinated, just as in other sectors of our national economy. A highly significant example of that state of affairs was the situation in the late 1970's, when the Polish shipbuilding industry supplied only a minimal number of modern vessels for our own merchant and fishing fleets. It was similar in other sectors; for example, onshore facilities for the management of fish deliveries were not efficient enough to cope with the large catches we were netting.

Structural disparties were also to be found at contact points between our maritime economy and other sectors of the national economy. Take, for instance, the relatively highly developed container cargo shipments technology: It was not complemented by the implementation of container shipments systems by land carriers or in industry. A consequence of the many weaknesses was also a steady decline, in the late 1970's in the share of transit cargoes in the turnover of Polish ports and in shipments aboard Polish merchant fleet.

[Kochanowski] I understand that the situation you have just described prevailed prior to the ninth congress. What specific action was taken as a result of the congress resolution?

[Nowotnik] As a result of decisions made by the Ninth PZPR Congress, government bodies -- including the Office of Maritime Economy, which was created in July 1981 -- prepared the "Report on the State, Perspectives, and Conditions of Development of the Maritime Economy." A thesis was also formulated on the need to eliminate the aforementioned disparities. In its October 1982 resolution on state maritime policy, the 10th Central Committee plenum declared itself in favor of a comprehensive view and evaluation of Poland's maritime situation and of the effect of our maritime economy on the economic, political, and even cultural life of our nation. That is why the 16-point government schedule for the realization of the 10th plenum resolution contains provisions concerning not only our maritime economy but also, for example, a recommendation that more care be taken in securing Poland's long-term maritime interests in the international arena, or the development of our nation's maritime education. The year 1984 brought full acceptance of the document "State Maritime Policy -- Amplified Guidelines," both by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic and the Presidium of the Council of Ministers. The policy, which maps out objectives reaching as far ahead as the 21st century, is implemented progressively, and annual progress reports on the results of our operations are submitted to and evaluated by the Council of Ministers.

[Kochanowski] What can you tell us about the results of these operations?

[Nowotnik] They are best illustrated by the results of our maritime economy in the years 1981-85. Following a difficult period at the beginning of the decade, in the next few years the targets set out in the National Socioeconomic Plan 1983-86 were reached and, in many areas, exceeded. I am referring here mainly to cargoes carried by Polish merchant fleet, cargoes handled in port, exports of our repair services, fishing catches, and fish delivered to the market. It is worth realizing that our maritime economy accounts for some 3 percent of the produced national income, 2.8 percent of the socialized national assets, 9.5 percent of the total exports, but only 1.3 percent of employment. An efficient maritime economy influences greatly both the results and the functioning of many other areas of national economy. The operations we undertook also made it possible to restore profitability, and as early as last year our maritime economy contributed more than Z15 billion to the state budget.

[Kochanowski] This sounds optimistic enough. But it does not mean that all the problems besetting our maritime economy in the previous period have been solved. Take, for instance, the aging of the Polish fleet and its modernization on the basis of our own shipbuilding industry....

[Nowotnik] It does, indeed, remain a most essential and difficult issue. All the same, in the years 1981-85, a period which did not really favor capital investment, the sum of almost Z75 billion was spent on it, out of which almost 60 percent was allocated for the purchase of merchant and fishing ships. Our fleets have acquired 25 new merchant ships, as well as 4 cold storage ships and 4 distant-water trawlers for the use of the fishing industry. The trouble is that only 6 of the 25 merchant ships came from our own shipyards. For a variety of reasons, Polish shipbuilding industry cannot today meet all the needs of our shipowners. The current 5-year planning period looks more promising in that respect.

[Kochanowski] Minister, one of the many reasons for the poor state of Polish shipyards is the problem of costs and prices that make shipbuilding a nonprofitable exercise.

[Nowotnik] This is true, but it was for that very reason that the Planning Commission decided to settle for transaction prices for shipowners, accompanied by subsidies from the state budget. The latter make up, for the benefit of the shipyard, the difference between the transaction (that is, world-market) price and the contract price. This principle will be applied in full in the years 1986-1990. It will increase shipyard's interest in building ships, and at the same time make it easier to compare the results attained by our shipowners with those of foreign rivals.

[Kochanowski] There is still not enough fish on our tables. When can we expect fisheries to become one of the major branches of our food industry?

[Nowotnik] Fishery resources have been included in the 5-year food industry development program. But, as in the case of the merchant fleet, here too much will depend on the shipbuilding industry implementing the 1984 Council of Ministers resolution on building fishing vessels for the use of the fishing industry. The same is true of the issue of expanding our onshore backup facilities. A large cold store is at present being commissioned in Gdynia, the construction of a similar one has been completed at the "Koga" plant on the Hel Peninsula, and an ice-making plant has been built at the "Kuter" enterprise in Darlowo. Further inland, two large processing and retail facilities have been put into operation. Similar investment projects will be continued in the future, to provide facilities for better management of the catches netted by our fishermen.

[Kochanowski] Minister, what you say implies that a lot has been done for the maritime economy since the ninth congress, and yet the popular feeling, shared also by our seamen, is that Poland as yet is not a maritime country in the full sense of the word. Even though both need and the opportunity are there...

[Nowotnik] Ours is certainly a maritime country. But it would be an obvious mistake if we were to stop at what has been done so far.

BRIEFS

DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE -- [no dateline as received] Janusz Kaczurba, previously Poland's representative at GATT in Geneva has been appointed deputy minister of foreign trade. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 May 86 LD]

SHIPS FOR USSR -- [No dateline as received] A USSR flag has been raised at Gdansk shipyard on a crane vessel Atlet-6. The vessle is the 886th built by the shipyard after the war, and 569th delivered to the Soviet shipowner. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 May 86 LD]

DELEGATION ENDS NICARAGUA VISIT -- Managua, April 29 -- A delegation of the United Peasant Party, UPP, with UPP CC Secretary Bogdan Krolewski ended yesterday its 5-day visit to Nicaragua where they attended the 1st congress of the Nicaraguan Peasants' Union. Speaking on behalf of the Polish delegation, Krolewski stressed Polish nation's solidarity with the Nicaraguan nation in its struggle for consolidating the revolution's achievements and counteracting the attempts of the U.S. interference. He stressed Poland and other socialist countries pursue the policy of peace and international detente. His speech was warmly recieved by participants in the congress and was extensively commented upon by mass media. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2200 GMT 29 Apr 86 LD]

RADIOACTIVITY LEVELS DECLINE THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

LD051507 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 May 86

[Summary] Radioactivity is gradually declining over the entire territory of Yugoslavia, experts at the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Protection have stated, following results of measurements taken this morning. The recommendations previously made remain valid.

The concentration of iodine in the air in Zagreb is continuing to fall, registering just above 60 microroentgens per hour.

The Zagreb Institute of Medical Research has instructed all citizens that they should under no circumstances take (?potassium iodine salts). The institute says that can do much more harm than good, since some people are highly allergic to iodine. People taking medication under doctors' recommendation should continue to do so.

Milk for sale in shops can be used without fear, because all milk procured from dairy farmers is monitored for radioactivity and only that which does not exceed the permitted levels is allowed to be sold. Milk registering higher levels of radioactivity than permitted is being studied. The market is currently well supplied with milk and milk products.

BORBA COMMENTS ON NUCLEAR POWER PLANT ACCIDENT

AU051107 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3-4 May 86 p 13

[From "The Week in the World" column by Vlado Teslic: "Small World Even for the Big Ones"]

[Text] The accident in a Soviet nuclear power station and increased radiation in many European countries have caused more concern among the world public than many other unfavorable and even catastrophic international events and currents. This is no wonder: What is at stake is nuclear energy, which since Hiroshima people fear more than respect. What is also at stake is the more and more prominent realization that our world is too small to be able to tolerate further partial technological or information standards, or even bunker-like state borders.

Disasters are a part of overall human life, particularly at the present level of civilization. A large tribute, it seems, must also be paid for the abundance of energy guaranteed by nuclear power stations, imperfect and disputed as they still are. But considering that this is an accident caused by nuclear energy, the consequences have an exceptional political character and impinge on the essence of international relations.

Like the Swedes, many will now raise their voices in favor of putting all the civilian atomic programs of all the countries, either big or small, under firmer international control. For what is the use of international atomic agencies if they lack great powers and control measures, and even indispensable information? There will be, however, many more ordinary people all over the world who will pause to think about the greatest threat to our entire civilization presented not by atomic energy but by atomic weapons. If the reactors for the production of electricity are so difficult to control and their breakdowns may endanger lives over a whole continent, how can one control the innumerable missiles with much more destructive nuclear warheads, in all the seas, on land, and in the air?

ZAGREB DAILY ON AFTERMATH OF CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

LD051347 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1213 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Zagreb May 5 (TANJUG) -- The Zagreb daily VECERNJI LIST today lists three major consequences of the nuclear accident in Chernobyl.

First, negative political effects of the disaster upon USSR's international position. The commentary says that the Soviet Union by itself provided arguments for criticism by drawing a veil of secretness over the accident. The untimely and scanty informing about the accident will negatively reflect on the future U.S.-Soviet nuclear disarmament negotiations, adds the daily, as the on-site verification of nuclear facilities plays an important role in these negotiations.

Second, the accident in Chernobyl nuclear power plant will have grave economic consequences. The Ukraine is the Soviet granary, and the data on the level of radiation and contamination in its fields will show how big a blow has been dealt to this year's Soviet harvest. This year's grain harvest was expected to come close to 200 million tons, a target which has not been achieved since 1979.

Soviet efforts to sell the domestic technology abroad have also been greatly impaired, and the country may even be compelled to shut down some, if not all, nuclear power plants of the Chernobyl type.

Third, the accident will have internal political consequences as well. The problem of responsibility of local leadership, led by the Ukrainian party Secretary Shcherbitskiy who has held the office since 1972, will most probably be raised.

It should not be forgotten, the daily notes, that party Politburo member Boris Yeltsin in an interview to West German television blamed the accident on "the human factor".

TIMING OF CHANGE IN AFGHAN LEADERSHIP VIEWED

LD051433 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1324 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Islamabad, May 5 (TANJUG) -- A brief Kabul radio report that Babrak Karmal has been relieved of his duties as general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) on health grounds, but will continue as president of the country's Revolutionary Council, has not caused much surprise in neighbouring Pakistan, since this possibility was a current topic in Islamabad for some time.

Karmal is seriously ill -- sources claim that he has lung cancer -- but the conclusions prevailing in first comments were that his withdrawal from the most influential post in Afghanistan was motivated primarily by political reasons. It is also believed that he will not keep the post of president of the Revolutionary Council for long.

The election of Doctor Najibollah, 39-year-old former chief of secret police, KHAD, to succeed Karmal as party leader has not come as a complete surprise either, although Prime Minister 'Ali Keshtmand was believed to have greater chances, especially after his recent successful visit to Moscow.

Najibollah's Pashtun origins are not without importance, since the fiercest opposition to the Kabul government has for years been in the regions bordering on Pakistan and populated by members of this tribe.

The report on Karmal's partial withdrawal from the political scene in Afghanistan was announced on the eve of the decisive round of Afghan-Pakistani negotiations in Geneva. Such timing is important in view of Pakistan's categorical refusal so far to directly negotiate with Karmal, whom it called a "Soviet puppet"

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Islamabad believes that the change at the top of the party in Kabul will have no significant effect on the rebels' resolve to continue the struggle until the complete Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and the replacement of the present government team in Kabul with a "people's, democratic and Islamic government."

SERBIAN CHAMBER SETS UP PRC DEPARTMENT

LD052108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0942 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 5 May (TANJUG) -- In Yugoslav exports to China, which in the first 2 months this year reached barely $8.8 million, the Serbian economy participates with a modest sum of $1.4 million (only 16 percent). In imports, Serbia's participation is somewhat more favorable and amounts to 38 percent or $940,000.

Insufficient economic cooperation with China is one of the reasons for setting up the department for promoting exchange with China in the Serbian Chamber of Economy. The department should contribute to establishing varied economic links with partners in this distant country, in particular in the Chinese province of Heilongjiang, with which cooperation has already been established.

Several economic organizations from Serbia have shown interest in exchanges with the Chinese market. Among them are the Belgrade organizations Invest-Import, Rudnap, Generaleksport, and Minel, and also 14 Oktober from Krusevac and EI of Nis.

LCY PRESIDIUM'S MATIC GREETS SLOVENE LC CONGRESS

AU012057 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Apr 86 p 3

[Unattributed report on the greetings address by Petar Matric, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the 10th Congress of the LC of Slovenia in Ljubljana on 17 April]

[Text] The workers class and working people of Slovenia have made an extraordinary contribution to the struggle for overcoming the difficulties that had developed and for economic stabilization and greater production and exports. Thanks to these efforts, Slovenia's economy has succeeded under these conditions in maintaining a high level of employment, especially of the younger generation, in maintaining production, in improving the quality of products for domestic consumption and exports, in opening up the process of restructuring and modernizing its own production capacities, in more widely including scientific cadres in production operations and managing processes, thereby exercising a stabilizing effect on the entire Yugoslav economy.

But -- and I wish to emphasize this -- what has been achieved in the SR of Slovenia or in Yugoslavia as a whole is by far not enough to make it possible for us to be satisfied, and it is especially not enough to overcome the obvious economic crisis that has continued for an intolerably long time. The causes of this crisis should not be sought solely and exclusively in the failures to observe economic laws, in disorderly relations in the economic sphere, and in the lagging development of the socialist self-managing system. They can also be found in the seriously weakened unity and action capability of the LC and the leading forces of the Yugoslav society, in the growing bureaucracy and technocratism, in the trends of an increasingly obvious disintegration in the economy, and in an ever increasing economic and cultual encapsulation within the boundaries of the individual sociopolitical communities.

As is known, we also have serious problems in other areas of social life. The development of the self-managing production relations is stagnating, and this situation has opened up the scope for a strong advance of the state and group ownership relations in many spheres of social reproduction and, on this basis, also for the pentration and intensified activities of nationalist and other antisocialist separatist and unitarianist forces.

Increasingly obvious social differences in our society are growing, and they are being unjustifiably tolerated. The process of advancing and asserting science and creativity as the primary factors of production and progress in society is advancing slowly and against great resistance. The elementary laws of economic operations, distribution, and consumption have been pushed aside and even ignored for a long time. Among some parts of the society there are obvious vacillations in and opposition to implementing the goals of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and this evidence shows that the leading forces of society must more consistently attempt to overcome this opposition.

The definition of the LCY's policy and orientation on the essential issues of economic and social development and of relations in the society is extraordinarily topical today. This is all the more tru in view of the fact that forces have appeared on the scene which see the alternative to socialist self-management and to Yugoslavia based on the decisions of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia in the centralist-unitarianist or capitalist models of economy and society.

This was confirmed during the discussion on the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System. Individuals and groups in some communities used the democratic dialogue in the LC and the society on the political system to directly dispute the foundations on which our society is built, that is, the existence of socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, the equality of peoples and nationalities, the system of associated labor, the principle of accords and agreements, and other values of the society which were won in the national liberation struggle and founded in our Constitution.

The advocates of criticism and change of everything that exists lose sight of the fact that the peoples and nationalities of our country, the Slovenes, Croatians, Serbs, and others, did not fight in the war to have the degree and extent of their freedom and equality in the Yugoslav community determined by someone else. It is evidently not clear to some people that the values achieved in the national liberation struggle and revolution cannot be subject to bargaining and disputes, and that the shortcomings of the political system and our inconsistency in practice in relation to the principles established by the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor -- something that deserves the justified criticism by the workers class, working people, and citizens of our country -- cannot be used as an argument or motive for changing the socialist, self-managing, and federal character of our country.

The LC and the leading forces of the society, including the LC of Slovenia, must not underestimate this danger just as they must not underestimate the obvious and justified dissatisfaction of the workers class and working people because of the economic crisis, the lagging development of the socialist self-management, difficulties and blockades in the political and economic systems, slow process of accords and agreements in the federation, and great strengthening of polycentric statism and republican and provincial particularism which feed and reproduce an increasingly apparent separatist or unitarianist nationalism in the practice of our society.

"The unity between what is class related and what is national in our socialist and self-managing society also implies a mandatory balance in the responsibility of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces both for their own interests and their own economic and social development and for development, relations, and stability of the entire Yugoslav community. I believe that this is the profound and lasting interest of all peoples and nationalities and of each individual people separately and certainly the interest of the Slovene people," Petar Matic said.

KUCAN SPEECH CONCLUDES SLOVENE LC CONGRESS

AU042233 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Apr 86 p 3

[Uattributed report on the concluding speech by Milan Kucan, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia, at the 10th Congress of the LC of Slovenia on 19 April in Ljubljana]

[Text] In his concluding speech at the end of the 10th Congress of the LC of Slovenia Milan Kucan, newly elected president of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia, said among other things:

"The congress has been united in the assessment that there can be no justification for the current state of affairs. Such a conservative tendency can only provoke the opposition of those who, by virtue of their position in the society in relation to social wealth and social power as well as their own fate, cannot and do not wish to reconcile themselves with the status quo. They are primarily workers and young people. They refuse to accept this concrete situation of ours, in which they see no social security or secure future, either as their ideal or as an objective necessity and the only possible situation.

"The congress has especially emphasized that one of the main orientations is precisely a transformation of the LC which will ensure the necessary ideological-political unity through democratic discussion and political action. The organization cannot have the necessary power of action nor can it be capable of changing the situation and social relations without unity and without the conviction that we are linked together in our organization by the basic agreement on the program goals and directions. Otherwise the organization turns into a forum of office debates in which all views or social concepts, including those that oppose the communist and socialist ideas, are right. All those differences tha normally exist in a democratic society of pluralist interests cannot exist in a revolutinary organization. Its basic unity is a condition for the democratic nature of the society in which the idea of socialist self-management with its humanist and liberating contents must play the integrating and mobilizing role.

In building up our organization and its capability, we must proceed form the fact that it exists because of the people and is an expression of their need to organise themselves in order to jointly implement the communist idea. Precisely for this reaon the LC must rid itself more consistently of opportunism and embark on the road of clearer differentation and more resolute dissassociation from those who are in the LC for unprincipled motives because they expect and appropriate for themselves certain privileges within the existing bureaucratac and technocrataic relations. We must part with those who, by virtue of their social position and influence, try to assert their own interest and their way of life, taken over from the bourgeois middle class, and the mentality of living at someone else's expense, as values for the entire society. They are objectively the best allies of bureaucracy and together with it they try to continue to control the work of workers and social capital. This compromise retains the statist subordination of living work. For this reason we have stated at the congress the moral authority of the LC should be strengthened.

"It is necessary for the LC to break off its traditional alliance with the apparatus of power, with the state which we very much need as a state that is efficient and responsible, a legitimate state that functions within the constitutional limits. The LC must cease to be the state and that both will be of the workers and class-related.

"It can be said that, from the viewpoint of its basic orientation, this has been the congress of our unity, a congress of continuity of the idea of socialist self-management and its reevaluation and, at the same time, a congress of discontinuity of dogmatic, bureaucratic, opportunistic, and capitulating attitudes toward the socialist self-management idea and its implementation.

"This confidence, unity, and reliance on the achievements of the earlier generations of fighters for socialism, including especially those who were entrusted with directing the LC's political thought and action, provide the guarantee that our future actions will be more offensive; for this reason this has also been a congress of greater offensive activity by the LC of Slovenia for the political and economic stabiliziation of the Slovene and Yugoslav along the road which we call Tito's raod.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY ELECTS NEW OFFICERS FOR TOP POSTS

LD052148 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1536 GMT 5 May 86

[Summary] Pristina, 5 May (TANJUG) -- At today's constituent session of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Kosovo, delegates to the assembly elected officials for top posts in the province. Kosovo Assembly's new president is Svetislav Dolasevic. Serafedin Sulejmani and Sevcet Mustafa have been elected vice presidents of the Assembly. Nazmi Mustafa is president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SAP of KOSOVO, while Jovan Bogicevic and Redzep Gasi are its new vice presidents. The following have been elected members of the new Executive Council: Ilijaz Ramajlija, Ismet Krasnici, Rahman Morina, Dr Veselj Ljatifi, Dr Nik Ljumezi, Aziz Abrasi, Hisen Berisa, Dr Ljubinko Djordjevic, Ibis Krasnici, Omer Pljakic, Caslav Bojanic, Garip Hadzini, Aziz Sipkovci, Hasan Berisa, Votim Demiri, Dr Ejup Hamiti, Sakir Maksut, Tomislav Sekulic, Hajrulah Zahiti, Lirije Osmani, and Refik Agaj.

The following have been elected members of the Presidency of the SAP of Kosovo: Bajram Seljani, Nebih Gasi, Abdula Hodza, Danilo Vasic, Hisen Prekazi, Vukasin Jokanovic, Dr Minir Dusi, and Petar Kostic. Bajram Seljani is the new president of the Presidency of the SAP of Kosovo.

Azem Azemi has been elected president of the Kosovo Constitutional Court.

At their separate sessions delegates elected presidents of each of the Assembly's three chambers. Ismail Bajras is the new president of the Sociopolitical Chamber; Cemail Sahatdzui has been elected president of the Chamber of Municipalities; and Aleksandar Gogic is president of the Chamber of Associated Labor.

The following have been elected members of the Kosovo Assembly's delegation to the SFRY Assenbly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces: Abaz Kazazi, Nedjo Borkovic, Dzemsit Durici, Branko Zigan, Halim Jusufi, Hurmite Cipa, Radman Milosavljevic, and Abdulah Bunjaku.

MONTENEGRO PRESIDENCY DISCUSS ECONOMIC CRIME

LD052119 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 5 May 86.

[Text] Titograd, 5 May (TANJUG) -- The increase of economic crime, in particular of its most serious forms (theft, misuse and so forth), seriously threatens social property, while inadequate efficiency in curbing it causes justified the dissatisfaction of the working people and the citizens of Montenegro. This was said today at a session of the Presidency of this republic.

The overall state of affairs in the area of crime in general and in particular of economic crime, and actions being undertaken with the aim of curbing it, led to the conclusion that despite positive results, in particular by the internal affairs and judicial organs, we could not be satisfied with what had been achieved, and that in order to halt the increase of economic crime it is also necessary to undertake wider social actions.

It was judged that the realization of the objectives and tasks of economic stabilization, and in particular the need for a more persistent and consistent struggle for the protection of social property and social interests, demands that the judicial and other organs update their action programs to realize the Montenegro Assembly and Presidency conclusions on preventing socially dangerous and harmful phenomena and to tighten the responsibility of the holders of judicial functions for better and efficient work.

At the session stress was laid on the need to promote mutual relations and further cooperation between judicial organs and internal affairs organs, as well as with other social subjects, and on their obligation not only to curb but also prevent crime.

BRIEFS

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PRESIDENCY APPOINTMENTS -- Sarajevo, 5 May (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina made the following appointments: Munir Mesihovic to be president of the Council for All People's Defense; Gojko Ubiparip, president of the Council for the Protection of the Constitutional Order; Petar Dodik, chairman of Decorations Commission; Nikola Stojanovic, president of Amnest Commission; and Ivica Blazevic, president of the Petitions and Complaints Commission. This was announced today by Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency's Information Office. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1257 GMT 5 May 86 LD]